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A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MATERIALS BY AND ABOUT NEGRO AMERICANS FOR
YOUNG READERS. FINAL REPORT.
BY- JACKSON, MILES M. AND OTHERS
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DESCRIPTORS- *NEGROES, *LITERATURE GUIDES, *BOOKLISTS,
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AN ANNOTATED LIST OF BOOKS AND AUDIOVISUAL MATERIALS RECOMMENDED FOR TEACHING THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF NEGROES TO AMERICAN LIFE AND THE NEGRO HERITAGE AND TRADITIONS IS PRESENTED. THE NOTES INCLUDED WITH EACH ENTRY DESCRIBE THE UNIQUE FEATURES WHICH WOULD APPEAL TO SPECIFIC CURRICULA INTERESTS. THE SELECTION GUIDE SHOULD BE OF PARTICULAR VALUE TO SMALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN SELECTING AND RECOMMENDING MATERIALS FOR FACTUAL INFORMATION ON THE AMERICAN NEGRO. THE WORK IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE TEACHERS AND LIBRARIANS WITH A BUYING LIST WHICH WILL HELP THEM DEVELOP BOOK COLLECTIONS AND TO PROVIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUPILS TO OBSERVE THE INTERRELATIONSHIP OF PEOPLE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES. THREE LIBRARIANS WITH EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE IN WORK WITH NEGRO AMERICAN LITERATURE COMPILED THE BIBLIOGRAPHY WITH THE USE OF STANDARD BIBLIOGRAPHIC TOOLS. THE CITATIONS ARE ARRANGED BY SUBJECT, AND THERE IS A TITLE INDEX AND A SUBJECT AND AUTHOR INDEX. (AUTHOR)

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FINAL REPORT

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Bibliography of Materials By and About Negro Americans for Young Readers

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FEBRUARY 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Office of Education
Bureau of Reasearch

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Miles M. Jackson, Jr., Editor-in-Chief
Mary W. Cleaves, Compiler
Alma L. Gray, Compiler

February 28, 1967

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ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

Atlanta, Georgia

RE 000 401

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Institute on Materials by and About American Negroes recommended that a committee be established immediately to implement recommendations that grew out of the Institute. A volunteer committee was formed composed of the following persons:

1. Mrs. Mary W. Cleaves, Librarian, Sun Valley Junior High School, Los Angeles School District, California.
2. Mrs. Alma L. Gray, Librarian, Douglass High School, Baltimore, Maryland.
3. Miles M. Jackson, Jr., Librarian, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.
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6. H. Gilbert Nichol, Associate Director of Development, Princeton University, Princeton, Jew Jersey.
7. Dr. Annette H. Phinazee, Head of Special Services, Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.
8. Mrs. Dorothy Porter, Supervisor, Moorland Foundation, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
9. M. D. Sprague, deceased, Librarian, Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama.

INTRODUCTION

Background

In October, 1965, an institute was sponsored by the School of Library Service of Atlanta University on materials by and about Negro Americans. Appropriately, the institute was held simultaneously with the fiftieth conference of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. The purposes of the institute were:

1. To provide an opportunity to review the present status of library materials by and about Negro Americans and to delineate fields of future growth and expansion.
2. To consider specific methods of implementing programs which will increase access to materials.
3. To establish or strengthen communications among librarians and scholars in order that library materials will be acquired and used more efficiently.

During the three days of meetings on the campus of Atlanta University, it was disclosed that one of the pressing problems facing school librarians and teachers is the need for a critical guide to materials appropriate for young readers. The need for such a guide was substantiated through the responses to a questionnaire that was distributed to seventy of the participants in the institute.

The Problem

Despite the efforts of local governments, the federal government and many citizens' organizations, integration of Negroes into the mainstream of American life and culture has not yet become fully realized. Although, it has been over three hundred years since the first

Africans landed on the shores of this continent, their existence has remained unrecognized. From the very beginning, black men have been a composite part of the struggles to build this great nation. It was they who tilled the soil of the great Southern plantations from sun-up to sun-down, laid the railway tracks that crossed this continent, fought in all the wars -- from the Revolutionary War to the present conflict in Viet Nam. Negro Americans have contributed to the arts, education, science, government, politics and sports. Unfortunately, their record of accomplishments and contributions are seldom known by most Americans. In fact, many young Negroes are not aware of the contributions made by other Negroes to the growth and development of this country. The fault can be placed in many areas: local government; schools and their governing bodies; curriculum planners; teachers; churches; and even parents.

Since the strengths and weaknesses of this country, in the main, rest on the extent and thoroughness of its educational system, it is felt that it is this area that should be concerned with rectifying this gross oversight. As early as 1891, Edward A. Johnson, teacher and historian, commented that:

> I have often observed the sin of omission and commission on the part of white authors, most of whom seem to have written exclusively for white children, and studiously left out the many creditable deeds of the Negro. The general tone of most of the histories taught in our schools has been that of inferiority of the Negro.[1]

Thus, for too long, Negroes have been left out of the studies of American history and social studies in our schools. This oversight, in some cases, is known to have been intentional and in others through neglect. In those instances when Negroes have been included in textbooks, they have been the object of ridicule or depicted as not having made any contributions to this country's great history. Dr. Charles Wesley, noted historian, has stated that:

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[1] E. A. Johnson, A School History of Negro Race in America, New York: Goldman Co., 1911, p.3.

> History, read and taught, in the schools, should not be the story of people of one color with the neglect and omission of the men and women of another race or color. When a part of the people, a minority as a group, has been neglected or given subordinate place, history for a truthful presentation should be reconstructed and not neglected, in the interest of good human relations.[2]

In recent years there has been some attempt to include facts about Negroes in history and social studies. However, many small school districts are unable to provide the necessary bibliographic tools and review media necessary to keep up with the many books on Negroes that are being published. Some large school districts, i.e., Baltimore, Chicago, Los Angeles, have at various times prepared bibliographies on Negroes. These bibliographies are limited in that they are: (1) usually distributed only within the preparing district; (2) incomplete or otherwise limited in scope; (3) without sufficient information about the titles to facilitate careful selection; and (4) without, in most instances, information about audio-visual materials. Then, too, many small districts lack trained library personnel, and few librarians and teachers in districts of all sizes have specialized knowledge necessary to make a good selection in such a potentially sensitive area.

Review of Related Literature

Monroe Work's Bibliography of the Negro in Africa and America was first published in 1928. This exhaustive guide to published materials on Negroes contains more than 17,000 titles of books, pamphlets and periodical articles. It includes not only writings in English, but in German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and other languages. Wherein Work's bibliography is considered basic in any scholarly research on Negroes, it is inappropriate for use in introducing young readers to Negroes because of its date and scholarly approach. The National Urban League published a Selected Bibliography of the Negro, 1940, and has issued supplements periodically. This listing, while commendable, is dated and was not planned specifically for young readers. Edgar and Alma Thompson's Race and Region: A Descriptive Bibliography, 1949, is a comprehensive classified bibliography limited to race relations. The basis of its compilation is to bring together special references to relations between whites and Negroes in the United States. Recently Erwin K. Welsch and Elizabeth Miller published The Negro in the United States, 1965, and The Negro in America: A Bibliography, respectively. Welsch's work is considered a research guide and is written in the form of a bibliographical essay. Originally a mimeographed guide prepared for students and librarians at Indiana University, it was not planned for elementary and high school students. Miller's compilation originated as a part of an extensive study of Negroes in the United States by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and was published in two parts by Daedalus. The Negro in America is a scholarly work and is comprehensive; there is no attempt at selectivity.

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[2] Charles H. Wesley. Neglected History: Essays in Negro American History, Wilberforce, Ohio: Central State College Press, 1965, p.25.

Perhaps the near ideal guide to books on Negroes for young readers is Augusta Baker's Books About Negro Life for Children, 1963. This valuable publication is published by the New York Public Library. However, Miss Baker's work is limited in scope and does not include audio-visual materials. Charlemae Rollins compiled for the National Council of Teachers of English a selected list entitled, We Build Together, 1948, which is outdated now. Erwin A. Salk published A Layman's Guide to Negro History in 1966. This guide is"intended to show the depth of the Negro's contribution to the history of our country." The author includes a very brief section of books for children.

By and large, the materials teachers need to help them introduce young readers to information on Negroes in America is limited. It is hoped that this bibliography will become a standard work in the field.

Purposes

It is intended that this selected Bibliography of Materials By and About Negro Americans for Young Readers will contain books that can become a part of both recreational and class collateral reading. The Bibliography will help meet the following needs:

1. A need to become more familiar with the names of Negro authors in print.
2. A need to develop an awareness that Negroes who made meaningful contributions to our American life should appear in literature books and/or books of other corresponding subjects respectively.
3. The need to discern between books that offend and their effect upon the people of the world.
4. The need to gain information about the background and history of Negroes.
5. The need to utilize all the above knowledge in meaningful school and social situations to assist in further understanding the concept of Negro Americans as part of American life.

Objectives

The primary objective of the Bibliography of Materials By and About Negro Americans for Young Readers is to provide an annotated listing of materials recommended for school use in the teaching of contributions of Negroes to American life, and their heritage and traditions. The notes included with each title indicate unique features which will appeal to specific curriculum interest and reading and grade level.

The Bibliography will provide teachers and librarians with a list of books and other materials by and about Negro Americans that will make for logical steps in planning lists for classrooms. Specifically, the work is intended to:

1. provide teachers and librarians with a buying list which will help them develop more well-rounded book collections.
2. provide opportunities for pupils to observe the interrelationship of people within our nation.
3. provide realistic and practical applications for pupils to evaluate contribitions of Negroes in relationship to other Americans.
4. provide sound background as well as current materials and, therefore, ensure better understanding and learning experiences.

Method

The intent of the compilers and editors of this work was to present an annotated bibliography of books and other materials on Negroes for young readers. Available references were searched, updated and evaluated and selected items were brought together in bibliographic form for publication.

Three librarians with extensive experience in work with Negro American literature compiled the Bibliography through the use of standard bibliographic tools, published by acknowledged book selection agencies and organizations. The sources used were the various monographs attached in the Appendix. In addition, sources such as book lists distributed by private and governmental human relations groups were examined as well as current periodicals aimed at young readers.

Also, various monographs now appearing on the subject of Negroes were used, including the bibliographies compiled at Indiana University and Harvard University. Citations that were obtained were edited to provide maximum usefulness and readability for the intended audience. The annotations provide information on content, subject area covered, i.e., the arts, history, civil rights. A feature which should be of significance is the provision of grade level.

Special attention was given to providing information on audio-visual materials. This is a unique feature because as far as is known there are few, if any, lists that are designed for school use exclusively that include this valuable information. After the initial research and the preparation of the entries, each entry was reviewed by a single editor for correct bibliographical information accuracy of annotations, consistency of titles and styles of writing, length and format.

The citations are arranged by subject and the index is in two parts: subject and title; and author. The index entries refer to entry numbers rather than pages.

Discussion

The need for a comprehensive tool such as this is imperative in light of the slow changes in textbook treatment of Negroes, the increasing quantity and quality of materials being produced on the subject and the demand for information on Negroes currently expressed by students, teachers and parents.

Mass migrations since the close of World War II from rural sections to urban ones, plus improved communications and trends in economics and social relations have made Americans next door neighbors. Many students feel the need for a deeper grasp of Negro-white relationships, and find books the logical place to satisfy this need. Teachers have the challenge to focus attention on the bias treatment of Negroes in school curricula. It is hoped that,in the very near future, a child will not be given "books to read and study, films to observe, concepts...to be understood and learned, in which all necessary, heroic and functioning people are white, with not even a suggestion that this view of our society is totally unrealistic...."[3]

All is not lost, and the hopeful note is the continued and sustained work of Negro and white scholars, as few as they are, who see the importance of recording the place of Negroes in the annals of history. The Congressional hearings in 1966 on the treatment of minorities in books for school use is a hopeful sign. A few publishers such as Follett (Great Cities Reading Program), Macmillan (Bank Street Readers), Doubleday (Zenith Series), Benzinger (Land of the Free) and Holt, Rinehart and Winston (Urban Social Studies Series) point to the future of education of the young in the United States.

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[3] Lerone Bennett, Jr., "Reading, 'Riting and Racism," Ebony, March, 1967, p.130.

SUMMARY

An institute on materials by and about Negro Americans sponsored by Atlanta University discussed the varied problems of supplying students, teachers and scholars the information needed to study the contributions of Negroes to American history. As a result of the discussions held during the three days of meetings in October, 1965, it was felt that a pressing need was for a selected list of books and other materials that would serve as a guide to the appropriate literature on the subject.

A special committee was organized to implement the consensus of the group attending the institute. At a meeting held in January, 1966, this committee met at Atlanta University. It was at this time that Miles M. Jackson, Jr., Librarian, Atlanta University; Mary W. Cleaves, Librarian, Los Angeles School District; and Alma L. Gray, Librarian, Douglass High School, Baltimore, Maryland, were selected to implement the recommendation to compile a bibliography.

The Bibliography is an annotated list of books and audio-visual materials recommended for the teaching of the contributions of Negroes to American life, and their heritage and traditions. The notes that are included with each entry indicate the unique features which would appeal to specific curricula interest. The selection guide should be of particular value to small school districts in selecting and recommending materials for factual information on the Negro American. This is not to say that the large school districts will not find the Bibliography of value in planning units in studies in history and social sciences. Even the large school districts have been limited in their inclusion of mater-

ials pertinent to the study of Negro Americans. This is true in spite of lists published by school districts in Baltimore, Chicago and Los Angeles. In most instances these lists received limited circulation, usually within the preparing district; were incomplete, or otherwise limited in scope;did not supply sufficient information about the titles to facilitate careful selection; and contained little, if anything, about audio-visual materials.

In addition many small districts lack trained library personnel, and few librarians and teachers. The problem is further complicated by the fact that when these small districts have personnel, they are without the specialized knowledge necessary to make good selections in a very sensitive area.

Finally, the Bibliography will provide teachers, librarians and parents with a list of materials that will make logical steps in planning instruction on the Negro American for both classroom and home.

THE ARTS

1. Anderson, Marian. My Lord, What a Morning. Viking, 1956.

   The autobiography of the famous American singer moves from her Philadelphia childhood to her successes at home and abroad.
   JH-SH

2. Belafonte, Harry. Songs Belafonte Sings. (Duell) Meredith, 1962.

   Here is a handsome, magnificiently illustrated collection of forty favorite songs from Harry Belafonte's repertoire.
   JH-SH

3. Courlander, Harold. Negro Folk Music, U.S.A. Columbia, 1963.

   A discussion of the development of Negro folk music -- vocal and instrumental -- in general non-technical terms.
   JH

4. Cuney-Hare, Maud. Negro Musicians and Their Music. Assoc. Publishers, 1936.

   Contributions of Negroes to music from their African origins to the present day Negro American songs. An appendix gives historical information on African musical instruments.
   JH-SH

5. Davis, Sammy, Jr. Yes, I Can. Farrar, Straus, 1965.

   An autobiography of a versatile entertainer of movies, TV and stage.
   SH

6. Dover, Cedric. American Negro Art. 3rd ed. New York Graphic Society, 1960.

   A richly stimulating introduction to the work of major Negro American artists of all periods up to the present. The book covers all types of art: painting, sculpture, crafts, ceramics, etc. The text is a survey of the field, putting into perspective the artists and their work and interpreting, in a sense, what the artist is trying to say. The second half of the book is devoted to examples of work by various artists and this section will provide many hours of looking pleasure for those who may have no serious interest in the subject.
   JH-SH

7. Eaton, Jeanette. Trumpeter's Tale: The Story of Young Louis Armstrong. Morrow, 1955.

The biography of one of America's famous Negro jazz musicians.
El.JH-SH

8. Gregory, Dick. Nigger. Dutton, 1964.

This autobiography of a Negro entertainer tells what it is like to grow up as a Negro in America. He includes his part in the Negro protest movement.
SH

9. Hughes, Langston. Famous Negro Music Makers. Dodd, 1955.

A collection of brief biographies of sixteen Negro musicians and jazz musicians and of The Jubilee Singers.
El.JH

10. Hughes, Langston. First Book of Jazz. Watts, 1954.

A simple explanation of the evolution of jazz, plus a brief description of famous jazz musicians. There is also a list of suggested recordings.
JH

11. Jackson, Mahalia. Movin' On Up. Hawthorn, 1966.

A famous gospel singer tells of her hardships and successes and of the simple faith that has kept her "movin' on up."
SH

12. Johnson, James Weldon. The Book of American Negro Spirituals. Viking, 1940.

The first and second volumes of American Negro Spirituals have been combined in this one volume. Many of the songs are difficult but the arrangements by J. Rosamond Johnson have made them favorites for many years. The book is highly recommended for its preface, which includes authoritative information on the history and development of Negro Spirituals.
SH

13. Jones, LeRoi. Blues People. Morrow, 1963.

An exploration of the Negro American's music shows how its continuum coincides with his cultural history as an American... from the slave songs to "cool" jazz.
SH

14. Kirkeby, Edward. Ain't Misbehavin': The Story of Fats Waller. Dodd, 1966.

An appreciative and critical biography of the famous pianist, singer and composer of the 'Thirties.
SH

15. Landeck, Beatrice. Echoes of Africa in Folk Songs of the Americas. McKay, 1960.

A well-known musicologist traces folk music and jazz from Africa to the Americas.
El-JH-SH

16. Nathan, Hans. Dan Emmet and the Rise of Early Minstrelsy. U. of Okla., 1962.

A basic work on the origins of the influences on American music by Negroes.
SH

17. Shaw, Arnold. Belafonte. Chilton, 1960.

The biography of one of America's most famous folk singers.
SH

18. Stevenson, Janet. Marian Anderson: Singing to the World. (Britannica Bookshelf: Great Lives Series) Encyclopedia Britannica, 1963.

Covering essentially the same information contained in Marian Anderson's autobiography, the author tells of the singer's youth in Philadelphia, her struggles to obtain training and recognition of her talent, and of her achievements. The technique used helps dramatize the action, but may be confusing to many young readers.
El

19. Terkel, Studs. Giants of Jazz. Crowell, 1957.

Informative and entertaining sketches of Negro jazz musicians.
El-JH-SH

20. Trevino, Elizabeth. I, Juan De Pareja. Farrar, Straus, 1965.

An absorbing biographical novel based on the life of Juan de Pareja, the Negro slave of Velasquez, the famous Spanish artist. The author presents excellent pictures of Spanish life in the seventeenth century, of the work of Diego Velasquez and his most gifted pupil, Murillo, and of the life of the royal court of King Philip IV, which had such famous visitors as Paul Rubens. But the focus is always on the amazing Juan de Pareja who served his master with a touching devotion and loyalty. Since Spanish

law forbade slaves to practice the arts, Juan began to paint secretly and slowly emerged as a first-class artist. It took a number of years for Velasquez to discover Juan's talent, but once he was convinced of his slave's creative ability, he granted him his freedom and remained his most devoted friend. Beautifully written. first-person narrative, which would appeal to the more perceptive readers. Stimulating material for art history and for intercultural relations, also for world history classes. Winner of the Newberry Medal for 1966.
JH-SH

HISTORY

21. Aptheker, Herbert. American Negro Slave Revolts. Int.Pubs., 1963.

A moving account of desperate attempts by Negroes to make their way to freedom. Some 250 Negro slave revolts are documented, but little mention of these uprisings has been included in the standard texts of American history. This account will change the image of Negroes as chattels, happy in their bondage and will present a much more realistic picture of the slaves and the institution of slavery. For American history classes.
JH-SH

22. Aptheker, Herbert (ed.). A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States (2 vols.). Citadel, 1962, 1964.

The first volume covers colonial times through the Civil War. Volume Two covers the Reconstruction period to the founding of the NAACP in 1910. One of the most valuable compilations available for the in-depth study of Negroes in this country. Teachers and pupils from junior high up can find documents to illuminate and clarify certain areas in American history.
SH

23. Bennett, Lerone. Before the Mayflower. (Pelican A856) in prep. Penguin. n.d.

The story of Negro Americans from the days of Africa to the sit-in generation of the 1960's.
JH-SH

24. Bontemps, Arna and Conroy, Jack. Anyplace But Here. Hill & Wang, 1966.

This revision of They Seek A City (1945) deals with Negro migrations in the United States from the seventeenth century, as well as giving brief biographies of outstanding Negroes from that period to the present day. The last part of the book deals with Negro nationalism, Malcolm X and the Watts riots.
JH-SH

25. ________________. Frederick Douglass: Slave-Fighter, Freeman. Knopf, 1959.

An interesting biography of the great Negro abolitionist, an ex-slave, whose golden tongue and militant attitude moved enemies to rage and friends to exert energy on behalf of slaves and freedmen. Fifth grade readers and up and slow junior high.
El.JH

26. ________________. The Story of the Negro. 3rd ed. Knopf, 1958.

Written in 1948, this is probably the best history of Negroes for readers from upper elementary to high school age. Told in a beautiful style of great simplicity, the story moves easily from the African background, through the beginnings of the slave trade, to the introduction of the system of slavery into the New World, and its subsequent effect upon Africans and Americans, in particular, and the world, in general. Included at the end of the book is a time-line of events in Negro history placed against important events in world history. A book for all libraries.
El.3-7

27. Botkin, B.A. (ed.). Lay My Burden Down. U. of Chicago, 1945.

A collection of firsthand experiences as remembered and related by ex-slaves to members of the W.P.A. Writer's Project during the years of the depression. The various selections, divided into categories such as "Humor," "Before the War," "Leisure Time," etc. provide some heartrending insights into the vicious practices of slavery and near-peonage endured by the ex-slaves after the war. For senior high history and social studies.
SH

28. Buckmaster, Henrietta. Flight to Freedom. Crowell, 1958.

Dramatic story of the Underground Railroad told through the lives of those -- Negro and white -- who participated in it. Her Let My People Go is another book on the same subject.
JH-SH

29. Butcher, Margaret. Negro in American Culture. Knopf, 1956.

Materials left by Alain Locke form the basis of this picture of the role of Negroes in American society, their culture as slaves, as freemen and as citizens.
SH

30. Conroy, Jack. See Bontemps, Arna. 24.

31. Cuban, Larry. The Negro in America. Scott, Foresman, 1964.

A timely collection of source materials which will be useful for collateral reading in both English and history classes.
El-JH

32. Davidson, Basil. Black Mother: The Years of the African Slave Trade. Brown, 1961.

A study of the African beginnings of the American slave trade. In an easily readable style, the author traces the interlocking interests of the Western nations as they introduced and sustained the slave trade in the New World. The book is a good starting point for readers seriously interested in the history of slavery and planning to pursue that interest further. World history, international relations and American history classes may use this for supplementary material. The author, who is an acknowledged authority on African history, is also author of one of the titles in the "Zenith Book Series" for younger readers, A Guide to African History, Doubleday.
SH

33. Dumond, Dwight Lowell. Anti-Slavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America. U. of Michigan, 1961.

An important study of slavery and of the anti-slavery movement. A major shortcoming, however, is the author's failure to include at least a few of the outstanding Negroes who became so important in the abolitionist movement. The book could serve to change the image of abolitionists from "wild-eyed, fanatical do-goodies" to that of sensible and concerned men and women who recognized slavery as immoral and inconsistent with the stated goals of a democracy. For senior high American history.
SH

34. Durham, Philip. Negro Cowboys. Dodd, 1965.

Of interest to those who study the Old West are these descriptive and vivid case histories that cover information on Negro cowboys who rode the ranges from Texas to Montana.
SH

35. Eichner, Alfred S. See Ginzberg, Eli. 41.

36. Felton, Harold W. Jim Beckwourth: Negro Mountain Man. Dodd, 1966.

Drawing largely from the autobiography of Jim Beckwourth, now out of print, the author has recreated the life and adventures of that almost legendary Negro mountain man, who worked with some of the best known scouts and fur traders such as Kit Carson and Jim Bridges, during that particular period of American history. Beckwourth's own activities earned for him a lasting

place in the High Sierras of California. His selection as chief of an Indian tribe as he helped open the West to the wagons of the pioneers is also mentioned. This book will be most useful in any study of the movement West and of the building of financial empires based on the fur trade. It is a good book for recreational purposes.
JH

37. Franklin, John Hope. Emancipation Proclamation. Doubleday, 1963.

Well-researched account of the origin, circumstances, impact and moral and humanitarian significance of the Emancipation Proclamation. Average senior high students could use this as supplementary material.
SH

38. __________________. From Slavery to Freedom: A History of American Negroes. rev.ed. Knopf, 1956.

This text provides a survey of Negroes -- politically, culturally and socially -- "from slavery to freedom."
SH

39. __________________. Reconstruction After the Civil War. U. of Chicago, 1961.

A modern interpretation of the Reconstruction period. Less difficult to read than DuBois' Black Reconstruction.
SH

40. Frazier, E. Franklin. The Negro in the United States. rev.ed. Macmillan, 1957.

A large amount of information on Negro Americans and the problems of their integration into American life is presented in this encyclopedic study (statistics).
JH-SH

41. Ginzberg, Eli and Eichner, Alfred S. The Troublesome Presence. Free Press, 1964.

A readable survey from 1619 to the present that discusses the impact of Negroes on America and of America on Negroes. It provides background for the present tensions in pointing up the cost to the nation of continuing to deny Negroes their rights.
SH

42. Graham, Shirley. Jean Baptiste Pointe de Sable, Founder of Chicago. Messner, 1953.

The story of de Sable, explorer and trader, who founded the city of Chicago.
JH-SH

43. Hughes, Langston. A Pictorial History of the Negro in America. Crown, 1963.

Glimpses of Negro Americans through pictures and text.
El-JH-SH

44. Lee, Ulysses. United States Army in World War II: The Employment of Negro Troops. U.S.Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1966.

This book takes a look at the Army's policy of "separate but equal," the troubles encountered and the measures taken to solve the problems.
SH

45. McCarthy, Agnes. Worth Fighting For: A History of the Negro in the United States during the Civil War and Reconstruction. Doubleday, 1965.

This book introduces a new historical series called "Zenith Books." Its purpose, as stated by the publisher, is to present the history of American minority groups and the story of their participation in the growth and development of the United States. Worth Fighting For deals with the history of Negroes and their contributions to the growth and development of the United States during the Civil War and the Reconstruction periods. Other titles in the "Zenith" series are:A Glorious Age in Africa; Guide to African Past; Great Rulers of the African Past; Let Freedom Ring; and Pioneers and Patriots.

46. McPherson, James M. The Negro's Civil War. Pantheon, 1965.

A study of the militant part Negroes played in the war for their emancipation. Brings together a wide variety of speeches, letters, articles and official documents to disprove the common idea that Negroes were the passive recipients of freedom. Especially recommended for senior high American history.
SH

47. ________________. The Struggle for Equality: Abolitionists and the Negro in the Civil War and Reconstruction. Princeton, 1964.

An analysis of the role played by the abolitionists during and after the Civil War and their relationship to the Republican Party. It may be well to compare this book with Dumond's Anti-Slavery: The Crusade for Freedom in America.
SH

48. Meltzer, Milton (ed.). In Their Own Words: A History of the American Negro. 2 vols. Crowell, 1964.

A history of Negro Americans as told in their own words, taken

from authentic documents and other original sources. Various background information is supplied in the foreword and in introductory material at the head of each chapter. Illustrated with reproductions of portraits and contemporary prints. Chronology, bibliography and index are included. Recommended as a resource book for teachers and advanced upper grade readers. See also: Botkin, B.A. (ed.). Lay My Burden Down and Aptheker, Herbert. Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States.
SH

49. Pauli, Hertha. Her Name was Sojourner Truth. Appleton, 1962.

The biography of a former slave and abolitionist who spent her life preaching and agitating for rights for Negroes. Readable, popular style.
SH

50. Petry, Ann. Harriet Tubman: Conductor on the Underground Railroad. Crowell, 1955.

This is perhaps the best biography of the famous Negro woman who has been called the "Moses" of her people. The writing is distinguished, yet on a level to be read and enjoyed by both junior and senior high pupils. Indispensable to a study of the period preceding the Civil War, it also includes material on Harriet's participation in the Civil War as scout, spy and nurse for the Union forces. Ideal for use with "courage theme." Other biographies: Sterling, Freedom Train; Parrish, A Clouded Star (fiction); and Swift,Hildegard, Railroad to Freedom.
JH-SH

51. Quarles, Benjamin. Lincoln and the Negro. Oxford U.P., 1962.

A definitive study of the changes in attitude by Lincoln toward Negroes and their change toward Lincoln as the Civil War progressed. This is an interesting study and could be the source for heated and illuminating discussion for high school history and government glasses. Compare with Douglass, Mr. Lincoln and the Negroes, Atheneum, 1963.
SH

52. ______________. The Negro in the American Revolution. U. of N.C., 1961.

A well-documented study of the roles Negro soldiers played in the Revolutionary War. Attention is given to the reasons why Negroes were anxious to participate, why Washington and other leaders opposed such participation, to the individuals who made definite contributions and to the various units of Negro troops. The book also sheds light on British efforts to influence Negro soldiers, and makes mention of the help afforded the Colonies by Haitian soldiers who were in sympathy with their cause.
SH

53. Rose, W. L. Rehearsal for Reconstruction. Bobbs, 1964.

The "Port Royal Experiment" which gave the Union some experience in handling the problems which came with the ending of the Civil War. An important book for any study of the Reconstruction efforts to cope with the problems of the freedmen.
SH

54. Stampp, Kenneth M. The Peculiar Institution. Knopf, 1956.

Through, unbiased, re-examination of Negro slavery in the South. Destroys many of the long accepted myths surrounding slavery and substitutes the results of long and thorough research. The author, professor of history, University of California at Berkeley, is an authority on slavery and the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. A very useful title on the period of Reconstruction is his Era of Reconstruction. Knopf, 1965.
SH

55. Sterling, Dorothy. Captain of the Planter: The Story of Robert Smalls. Doubleday, 1958.

The story of the ex-slave who became the first Negro to be commissioned as an officer in the Union Navy.
El.-JH

56. ________________. Forever Free: The Story of the Emancipation Proclamation. Doubleday, 1963.

A warmly told story tracing the events which led to the issuance of the Proclamation.
El-JH

57. Sterne, Emma G. Long Black Schooner. Scholastic Paperback. n.d.

An exciting recreation of an important event in the history of Negroes in the United States. Important because it is probably the first case presented to the U.S.Supreme Court which directly involved black men and women. The final verdict in the case also has had an important influence upon Negro life to the present day. Useful in the study of the slave trade and the abolitionist movement in the nineteenth century. "Courage" and "Taking Responsibility" are related units in English.
JH

58. Swift, Hildegard H. Railroad to Freedom. Harcourt, 1932.

An exciting, fictionalized account of Harriet Tubman's life up to the end of the Civil War.
JH

59. Wade, Richard C. Slavery in the Cities: The South, 1820-1860. Oxford U.P., 1964.

An examination of the urban experiences of slaves, based on a study of a ring of Southern cities in the antebellum period. This is a greatly neglected area in the study of slavery in America and the author has opened up new areas for discussion and research.
SH

60. Wish, Harvey (ed.). The Negro Since Emancipation. Prentice-Hall, 1964.

An anthology chronicling the traditional resistance by Negroes to racial inequality. A comprehensive survey, in point of time, which includes selections by Frederick Douglass, Booker T. Washington, James Weldon Johnson, Carter G. Woodson, Richard Wright, Ralph Bunche, Martin Luther King, Jr., and others.
JH-SH

61. Woodson, Carter G. Negro Makers of History. Rev.ed. by Charles H. Wesley. Assoc.Publishers, 1958.

A chronology of Negro life and history for high school as well as college students. The format is similar to that of a textbook. Each chapter is followed by a page entitled "Facts to Be Kept in Mind" and "Hints and Questions."

62. Yates, Elizabeth. Amos Fortune, Free Man. Dutton, 1950

Winner of the Newberry Award, this is the story of an obscure Negro, who was born in Africa and became enslaved in America. Through arduous toil, he freed himself and several other slaves and became a benefactor of the small community of Jaffery, New Hampshire, which community still enjoys the legacy he left. Written in quiet, inspiring language, mature upper elementary and junior high pupils will get pleasure from it. This book could be used also as supplementary material for American history in regard to the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Collective Biography

63. Adams, Russell L. Great Negroes: Past and Present. 2nd ed. by D. P. Ross. Afro-Am., 1964.

Pictures and Text about Negroes -- from African chieftans and warriors to present day leaders in science, business, politics, religion, education and the arts.
JH-SH

64. Bardolph, Richard. The Negro Vanguard. Vintage paperback, 1961.

Biographies of outstanding Negroes from 1770 to the present, with an emphasis on their origins and careers and their approach to white middle-class values, attitudes and behavior.
SH

65. Bontemps, Arna. We Have Tomorrow. Houghton, 1945.

Biographies of twelve young Negro Americans who have embarked on various careers and found success despite obstacles. Included are lesser known figures such as Douglas Watson, Emmett May and Horace R. Cayton
El.-JH

66. ____________. One Hundred Years of Negro Freedom. Dodd, 1961.

The lives and personalities of Negro leaders since the Emancipation Proclamation -- from Senator Pinchback to Martin Luther King, Jr. Includes portraits of little known men.
SH

67. Commanger, Henry Steele. Crusaders for Freedom. Doubleday, 1962.

Inspiring biographies of Negroes and whites who fought for freedom of speech, religion and emancipation.
JH-SH

68. Dobler, Lavinia and E. A. Toppin. Pioneers and Patriots: The Lives of Six Negroes of the Revolutionary Era. Doubleday, 1965.

Biographies of six Negroes who contributed to America's fight for independence and her growth as a nation. Each profile is brief and simply written. Included are Peter Salem, Jean Baptiste Pointe de Sable, Phyllis Wheatley, Benjamin Banneker, Paul Cuffe and John Chavis.
El.-JH

69. Foley, Albert, S.J. God's Men of Color. Farrar, Straus, 1955.

A collection of biographies of Negro Roman Catholic priests of the United States from 1854 to 1954.
JH-SH

70. Hughes, Langston. Famous American Negroes. Dodd, 1954.

Seventeen biographies of Negro men and women who have achieved success in various fields. The figures in this book are better known than those included in Famous Negro Heroes of America by the same author. Included in this reference are an excellent introduction, an index, and photographs.
El.-JH

71. ________________. Famous Negro Heroes of America. Dodd, 1958.

A companion volume to Famous American Negroes. Included are biographies of sixteen less well-known figures who have achieved success in various fields of American life.
El-JH

72. Redding, Jay Saunders. The Lonesome Road. Doubleday, 1958.

A survey of the part played by Negroes in America as told through the biographies of twelve Negro leaders from Daniel Payne to Thurgood Marshall.
JH-SH

73. Rollins, Charlemae H. They Showed the Way. Crowell, 1964.

A much needed addition to the biography collection, these capsule biographies of forty Negro Americans emphasize the overwhelming difficulties they overcame to achieve success. Includes individuals not found readily in other library sources. The easy reading will make this especially useful, due to the fact that material in this area is limited.
JH-SH

74. Stratton. Madeline Robinson. Negroes Who Helped Build America. Ginn, 1965.

Primarily a collection of fourteen biographies, but expanded in interest because of the material that prefaces some of the sections. For example, the only biography of an artist is that of Marian Anderson, but it is preceded by a general discussion of Negro artists. The photographic illustrations are good but the drawings are unattractive and are not particularly informative. The book should be most usefil since the material is interesting. The writing style, despite its dryness, is straightforward enough to make the text appropriate for slow older readers or useful as a limited reference source for younger readers. The fourteen subjects are Robert Abbott, Marian Anderson, Mary M. Bethune, Ralph Bunche, B. O. Davis, Frederick Douglass, Charles Drew, W. E. B. DuBois, Percy Julian, Martin Luther King, Jr., Jackie Robinson, Booker T. Washington, Daniel H. Williams and Carter G. Woodson. There is no index but a bibliography is appended.
El.

74. Toppin, E. A. See Dobler, Lavinia. 68.

LITERATURE

Authors.

75. Ferguson, Blanch E. Countee Cullen and the Negro Renaissance. Dodd, 1966.

This biography gives much light on the well-known poet who portrayed the Harlem of the 'Twenties.

76. Gould, Jean. That Dunbar Boy. Dodd, 1958.

The author does not attempt an evaluation of Mr. Dunbar's work, but rather presents an interesting account of a Negro poet who made a unique contribution to America.
El.-JH

77. Graham, Shirley. The Story of Phyllis Wheatley. Messner, 1949.

The fascinating story of the Negro poetess "from the day she was rescued from the Boston slave market by the kindly Mrs. Wheatley until her death in 1784."
El.-JH

78. Hughes, Langston. The Big Sea. Hill & Wang, 1963.

The autobiography of Langston Hughes.
SH

79. _______________. I Wonder as I Wander. Hill & Wang, 1964.

A sequel to Hughes' The Big Sea.
SH

80. Johnson, James Weldon. Along this Way. Viking, 1933.

The classic autobiography of the many-faceted career of a distinguished Negro; sensitively written, witty, philosophical and humorous.
SH

81. Rollins, Charlemae H. Famous American Negro Poets. Dodd, 1965.

Anedcotal biography of twelve American Negro poets with snatches of their poetry. From Jupiter Hammon and Phyllis Wheatley to Langston Hughes and Gwendolyn Brooks.
JH-SH

82. Wright, Richard. Black Boy. World Pub., 1950

The author, one of the important writers of the 'Thirties, tells of his rugged boyhood in Chicago.

Criticism.

83. Baldwin, James. Notes on a Native Son. Beacon, 1957.

Essays that relate the author's boyhood and growing-up in Harlem and his feelings on being a Negro in a large American city. Also

included, and perhaps most significant, are the commentaries on literature and the performing arts.
SH

84. Ellison, Ralph. Shadow and Act. Random, 1964.

A collection of essays concerned with American literature, folklore and musical expression.
SH

85. Gloster, Hugh M. Negro Voices in American Fiction. Russell, 1965.

Glimpses into the social history of Negro Americans through a treatment of Negro fiction from World War I up to the 'Thirties. A revision of a book first published in 1948.
SH

86. Gross, Seymour L. and Hardy, J.E. (eds.). Images of the Negro in American Literature. U. of Chicago, 1966.

Critical essays that present the changing image of Negroes in American fiction from Colonial America to the present time.
SH

87. Hardy, J.E. See Gross, Seymour L. 86.

88. Hill, Herbert (ed.). Anger, and Beyond. Harper, 1966.

A collection of critical essays on the writing of Negro Americans.
SH

Drama.

89. Baldwin, James. Blues for Mr. Charlie. Dial, 1964.

A young Negro who has lived in the North and has become a drug addict returns home and is killed by a white Southerner. The play looks at the ways in which both whites and Negroes contributed to his death.
SH

90. Duberman, Martin B. In White America: A Documentary Play. Houghton, 1964.

A social problem presented in play form, which seeks to show how Negroes, through deprivation, have become militant, and that solutions of the social ills are long overdue. Lengthy notes and episodic form makes for reading rather than acting.
SH

91. Hansberry, Lorraine. A Raisin in the Sun. Random, 1959.

A heart-warming drama of what happens when a Negro tenement family in Chicago receives the legacy of an insurance policy.
JH-SH

92. Hughes, Langston. Five Plays, edited by Webster Smalley. Indiana, 1963.

Selections are "Mulatto," "Souls Gone Home," "Little Ham," "Simply Heavenly" and "Tambourines to Glory."
SH

Fiction.

93. Baker, Betty. Walk the World's Rim. Harper, 1965.

The central characters in this distinguished piece of historical fiction are the Negro slave, Esteban, who was one of the four survivors of the disastrous Narvaez Expedition to Florida in 1527, and Chakoh, a young Indian boy of the impoverished Avarare tribe of southeastern Texas. The two become devoted friends and Chakoh joins Esteban and his white masters when they proceed on their journey to Mexico City. Esteban emerges as a character of great strength and dignity as he teaches the boy that courage and honor are important to a man and that it is slavery, rather than the enslaved, that is to be despised. A strong but sensitively written book which can be used effectively with grades 5-7 in the study of the discover and exploration of Mexico and the Southwestern United States. The figure of Esteban will excite interest of boys especially.
El.

94. Baldwin, James. Go Tell It On The Mountain. Dial, 1963.

A novel about growing up in Harlem before World War II.
SH

95. Barrett, William E. Lillies of the Field. Doubleday, 1962.

A pleasant novel of a young Negro recently discharged from the Army. He finds himself building a chapel for a small group of German nuns.
JH-SH

96. Baum, Betty. Patricia Crosses Town. Knopf, 1965.

A book on the subject of school integration. Nine-year old Patricia and a few other Negro youngsters enroll in a previously all-white school. Feeling uprooted and resentful, Patricia is compelled to lean on her neighborhood friends. The author attempts to show the fears, apprehensions, courage and conflicts

of children. The story has much strength as well as some weakness. The characterization of Patricia's family relationships are warmly drawn as is the portrayal of friendship between two girls who live across town -- sensitive, insecure Pat and disturbingly frank, warmhearted, red-haired Sarah. The illustrations are uneven in quality: some are quite fine but a few suffer from touches of stereotype. Pat's sudden awareness of her personality as well as her growing appreciation of her own beauty and that of her race is particularly well done. This is a provocative book, dealing with a timely problem in a realistic, straightforward manner.
El.4-6

97. Blanton, Catherine. Hold Fast to Your Dreams. Messner, 1955.

A talented young dancer faces prejudice and discrimination in her struggle to achieve because of her dark skin. Useful for "courage" unit.
JH-SH

98. Bontemps, Arna. Chariot in the Sky: A Story of the Jubilee Singers. Holt, 1951.

A former slave who had taught himself to read and write survives the turmoil of the Civil War and becomes a student and Jubilee Singer at Fisk University, newly-established to bring education to all freemen. This historical novel has special meaning because it deals with the important discovery by people outside the South of the beauty and richness of the Negro Spirituals.
EL.-JH

99. Brown, Claude. Manchild in the Promised Land. Macmillan, 1965.

All the ugliness and injustice of the Harlem ghetto during the years 1940 to 1950 are detailed in this autobiography of a young man who recently graduated from Howard University and now plans to study law.
SH

100. Browin, Frances. Looking for Orlando. Criterion, 1961.

Good characterization, moral values, exciting action, and pleasant romance combine to form an adventurous story of the Underground Railroad.
JH

101. Carlson, Natalie S. The Empty Schoolhouse. Harper. 1965.

Winner of the 1965 Children's Book Award of the Child Study Association of America, this is the story of a young girl who faces the uncertainties of integrating a formerly all-white

school. Effective handling of a difficult theme which thoughtful elementary pupils should find interesting. Illustrations are good and add to the impact of the story.
El.

102. Cavanna, Betty. A Time for Tenderness. Morrow, 1962.

A white girl from North Carolina goes to Brazil for one year and falls in love. She and her brother find interracial relationships in that country different from those in the United States.
JH

103. Chandler, Ruth F. Ladder to the Sky. Abelard, 1965.

The problems of a Negro family living in a predominantly white Northern community are told simply and directly. The hero of the story is 13-year-old Chip who is not academically successful as a seventh grader. Chip is torn between the desire to leave school and a realization that education is important for Negroes. When the family moves and encounters numerous difficulties, including some hostility from new neighbors, Chip realizes clearly what he wants to do in the future and how a college education is essential to achieve his aims. A fine story with good character delineation and emphasis on human relations.
El.5-6

104. Clarke, John Henrik. American Negro Short Stories. Hill & Wang, 1966.

Thirty-one stories culled from different periodicals and books, represent a diversified cross-section of the life of Negroes in the United States. Contributors are authors, from Paul Laurence Dunbar and Charles W. Chestnut to Lerone Bennett, Jr. and James Baldwin. Section of "Biographical Notes" on all authors.
SH

105. Colman, Hila. Classmates by Request. Morrow, 1964.

The problem of integrating the local high school is partially solved by the volunteering of a group of white students to attend the school in question. The development of friendships across racial lines is one of the positive accomplishments of the efforts of the pupils at brotherhood. Good for discussion groups in junior high.
JH

106. de Angeli, Marguerite. Bright April. Doubleday, 1946.

Living in a community where she has always been accepted without question, April begins to experience the hurt that can be caused by prejudice. But a wise family, an understanding scout leader

and happy school experiences make it possible for April to find happiness. The story is well told and the illustrations will enable Brownies of all races to identify themselves with the heroine. For middle grades.
JH

107. De Leeuw, Adele. The Barred Road. Macmillan, 1954.

Sue Trowbridge tries to do something about the social problems she meets when she sees how her Negro classmates are treated by some of the teachers and students in her school.
JH-SH

108. Douglas, Marjory S. Freedom River. Scribner, 1953.

A Negro slave, a Seminole Indian and a white Quaker boy solve their problems together against the background of the slave-state question in Florida.
El.-JH

109. Ellison, Ralph. The Invisible Man. Random, 1952.

A distinguished adult novel in which the author points up the fact that in order to identify themselves, Negroes must contend with members of their own race as well as with whites.
SH

110. Ets, Marie Hall. See Tarry, Ellen. 148

111. Fair, Ronald L. Hog Butcher. Harcourt, 1966.

After seeing his teenage athlete hero shot down by policemen in a Chicago Negro ghetto, ten-year-old Wilford must decide whether to tell the truth or yield to adult pressure to remain silent.
SH

112. Faulkner, Georgene. Melindy's Medal. Messner, 1945.

A different pattern of family life is portrayed in this interesting story about an 8-year-old Negro girl. She won her medal for "just pure bravery."
El.3-5

113. ________________. Melindy's Happy Summer. Messner, 1947.

This is a sequel to Melindy's Medal. In this story, Melindy visits Maine, where she enjoys life on a big farm. A good portrayal of family life.
El.4-6

114. Fife, Dale. Who's in Charge of Lincoln? Coward, 1965.
Illustrated by Paul Galdone..

All plans had been made for Lincoln and his sisters while their mother was in hospital, but the new baby came early and the lady who was to stay with them has an accident. His sisters are away and so Lincoln, a third-grader, is left alone. When a thief dumps a bag of money in Lincoln's hands, he goes off to Washington to try to find his eldest sister. He sees the White House and tosses the bag of loot at the foot of the Lincoln Statue -- so that it will be recovered. When he goes home, nobody believes his story. The background is good: a middle-class Negro family in an urban setting, with good family relationships. The writing style is easy although the plot is a little farfetched. Will be enjoyed by Negro children who are seldom heroes in the books they read.
El.3-5

115. Ford, Jesse Hill. The Liberation of Lord Byron Jones. Little, 1965.

A realistic novel of the contemporary racial issues in a small Southern town. Recommended for advance high school students.
SH

116. Graham, Lorenz. South Town. Follett, 1960.

Deals with the struggle of a poor Negro family to improve its way of life. The book interprets effectively the relationships between Negroes and whites. The sequel, North Town, deals with the fortunes of the same family after moving North.
El.-JH

117. Graham, Shirley. There Once Was a Slave. Messner, 1947.

This is the heroic story of Frederick Douglass, a slave who escaped from bondage, educated himself and became one of the leaders of the abolition movement.
JH-SH

118. Grifalconi, Ann. City Rhythms. Bobbs, 1965.

Every city is pulsating with thousands of sounds and noises that blend into music patterns with a distinctly metropolitan beat. As young Jimmy Peters engages in numerous activities on the city block during the hot summer months, he becomes more aware of the sights and sounds around him and using cans, buckets and glasses creates additional rhythms all his own. It is only through the illustrations of rhythms that the reader discovers that Jimmy is a Negro. Both the text and the illustrations convey vitality, movement and exuberance of the city life. Excellent material for the language arts program.
K-El.

119. Haas, Ben. Look Away, Look Away. Simon, 1964.

As youngsters, Carey Bradham, white, and Houston Whitley, Negro,

had been deeply attached, but upon returning from World War II, Carey is dedicated to the preservation of the way of life that assures him a career in politics. While Houston takes the first steps that make him a leader in the civil rights movement, Carey moves toward the governorship and becomes increasingly involved with segregationists. The two men meet in a series of explosive encounters.
SH

120. Hennessy, Maurice and Sauter, Edwin, Jr. A Crown for Thomas Peters. Washburn, 1964.

A fictionalized account of a young Negro slave. Captured by the British in the eighteenth century, Thomas Peters is sold into slavery in Charleston, North Carolina. From that time on he tries to free himself and as many of his people as he can, until he finally achieves his dream of returning to Sierra Leone as their leader and becomes mayor of his home town. Interesting introduction to the slave trade for history classes.
JH-SH

121. Hughes, Langston. The Best Short Stories by Negroes Written. Little, 1966.

The stories in this collection represent some of the best work by Negro writers. Included in the collection are representative stories by Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Richard Wright and Langston Hughes. A vivid and dramatic social history of the Negro American through fiction.
SH

122. Hunt. Mabel Leigh. Ladycake Farm. Lippincott, 1952.

A story of a Negro family which moves to a farm in a previously all-white neighborhood. The family experiences several difficulties before being accepted as merely another neighbor.
El.4-6

123. Jackson, Jesse. Call Me Charley. Harper, 1945.

This title has long been a favorite on intercultural book lists. It is the story of the first Negro boy in the local school and how his athletic prowess won him a place of leadership and respect.
El.-JH

124. Kelley, William M. A Different Drummer. Doubleday, 1962.

Tucker Caliham, a Negro in the Deep South decides to follow the teachings of Thoreau. He refuses to participate in a society of such inequalities as he has been experiencing. Finally, he moves North to a new life after destroying his farm land and his farm animals. Other Negroes follow. The story tells of the effect

on the lives of the whites that are left behind.
SH

125. Kessler, Leonard. Here Comes the Strikeout. Harper, 1965.

Bobby simply cannot get a hit, no matter how hard he tries. With the coaching and encouragement of his friend Willie, Bobby finally gets a hit that wins the ball game. This simple book for beginning readers combines a good baseball story with descriptions of fine interracial relationships. The illustrations show Willie to be a Negro and Bobby's home in a crowded, urban neighborhood.
El.1-2

126. Killens, John O. And Then We Heard the Thunder. Knopf, 1962.

How a Negro soldier in World War II becomes progressively more involved in the battle for equality.
SH

127. Levy, Mimi C. Corrie and the Yankee. Viking, 1959.

Corrie, a slave, helps an escaped and wounded white soldier to safety through the Underground Railroad. This is a good recreational book for elementary and junior high grades and may serve as an introduction to the study of Negroes and slavery in America.
El.-JH

128. Lewis, Richard W. A Summer Adventure. Harper, 1962.

After a trip to the zoo, young Ross decides to start an animal collection of his own. An abandoned quarry near his parents' farm provides a wonderful source for specimens. But Ross does more than collect creatures -- he observes their habits and learns about the balance of nature and the laws of survival. A quiet book without much plot, but full of nature lore and understanding of a farm boy's craving for knowledge. There is nothing in the story nor in the speech of the characters to indicate that this is a Negro family. Only the attractive illustrations portray this fact.
El.5-6

129. Lipkind, William, and Mordvinoff, Nicolas. Four-Leaf Clover. Harcourt, 1959.

Two boys, one white and one Negro, search for a four-leaf clover because they can use a little luck. Their search is successful, funny, and breathlessly exciting, but their greatest luck is that they are friends.
El.4-7

130. Maddux, Rachel. Abel's Daughter. Harper, 1960.

Ted and Molly Demerest, a young army couple during wartime, come to know and like Abel Loftis, a Negro grocer, and his daughter, Serena. The story of an interracial friendship in the Deep South.
SH

131. Mantel, S.G. Tallmadge's Terry. McKay, 1965.

A fine historical novel of the American Revolution. Fifteen-year-old Terry and his friend, Joshua London, a runaway slave, enlist in Lieutenant Tallmadge's regiment, help to spy on the British for George Washington, and fight in the battle of Long Island. The story has action, suspense and a well-drawn portrayal of the friendship between Terry and Joshua.
JH

132. Marshal, Catherine. Julie's Heritage. McKay, 1957.

The influence of prejudice and discrimination upon two young Negro pupils is the theme of this junior high novel set in a Northern city. The differences between each pupil's reactions will provide cause for thought upon the part of young readers.
JH

133. Martin, Patricia M. Little Brown Hen. Crowell, 1960.

Willie's pet hen has disappeared. To add to the boy's worries, he cannot find the ducks which he needs for his mother's birthday present. When the pet hen is found, she is proudly clucking over a nest of four ducklings, thus solving all Willie's problems. Illustrations show that the characters are Negroes.
El.2-5

134. Miles, Miska. Mississippi Possum. Little, 1965.

Life on the lower Mississippi sometimes involves being flooded out of one's home. When this happens to the Jackson family, they take refuge at the top of the hill. Among the evacuees is a shy, frightened possum, who is befriended by Rose Mary and Jefferson Jackson. The attractive illustrations, showing that the Jacksons are Negroes, are by John Schoenheer.
El.3-4

135. Millender, Dharathula. Crispus Attucks: Boy of Valor. Bobbs, 1965.

A fictionalized biography of the Negro hero of the Revolutionary War. Most of the book is concerned with the biographee's childhood, but traces his adult years briefly.
El.3-5

136. Miller, Warren. Cool World. Little, 1959.

New York's Harlem with its dope addicts, delinquents and gang warfare is the setting for this powerful novel about fourteen-year-old Duke Curtis, leader of the Royal Crocodiles, who seeks to find money to buy a '45.
SH

137. Mordvinoff, Nicolas. See Lipkind, William. 129.

138. Newell, Hope. A Cap for Mary Ellis. Harper, 1952.

Story of two young girls who are enrolled in an all-Negro school of nursing who are chosen to represent their race in a private school experimenting with interracial classes.
JH-SH

139. ________________. Mary Ellis, Student Nurse. Harper, 1958.

Two Negro girls are the first members of their race to integrate a nursing school. An experience which they fear turns out to be a pleasant part of their lives.
El.-JH

140. Parks, Gordon. The Learning Tree. Harper, 1963.

A charming story of a year in the life of a teenage Negro boy growing up in a small Kansas town of the 1920's.
SH

141. Petry, Ann. Tituba of Salem Village. Crowell, 1964.

Tituba, a Negro slave woman, is one of the first three persons to be condemned in the Salem Witch Trials. Historical fiction based on records and handwritten reports of testimony from the trials. Mrs. Petry conveys to the reader the feelings of terror, doom, superstition and fear in the Salem village of 1692.
JH

142. Rodman, Bella. Lions in the Way. Follett, 1966.

Set in a fictional Southern border town, Jameson, Tennessee, in 1959, five years after the Supreme Court ruling on segregation in the public schools, this story depicts the painful integration of Fayette High School by eight chosen Negro students. Events, beginning with the arrival of a professional agitator determined to rouse racist opposition and culminating in a brutal attack on a white minister who has taken a public stand on the moral issue of equality, result in the calling in of federal troops. Convincing characters represent the whole spectrum of white and Negro attitudes and make an unusually realistic and significant teenage book.
JH-SH

143. Sanguinetti, Elsie. The New Girl. McGraw, 1964.

A warm, sometimes funny, entertaining story which touches on the changing racial attitudes in the South and covers many events in Felicia's life at school.
JH-SH

144. Sauter, Edwin, Jr. See Hennessy, Maurice. 120.

145. Scott, Ann Herbert. Big Cowboy Western. Lothrop, 1965. Illustrated by Richard Lewis.

A small Negro boy gets a cowboy suit for his birthday and becomes the biggest cowboy in town.
K.-El.

146. Shotwell, Louisa. Roosevelt Grady. World, 1963.

This story of life among migrant workers is written well in good taste. The author describes with sympathy and understanding the problems of a Negro family who could well be members of any other ethnic group. The illustrations by Peter Burchard are very attractive.
El.5-6

147. Sterling, Dorothy. Mary Jane. Doubleday, 1959.

Perceptive story of a Negro girl's adjustment at a newly-integrated junior high school.
JH

148. Tarry, Ellen and Ets, Marie Hall. My Dog Rinty. Viking, 1946. Photos by Alexander and Alexandra Alland.

A boy and his dog explore their Harlem neighborhood, sometimes creating havoc but most times just having fun. For middle grades.
El.4-6

149. Walker, Margaret. Jubilee. Houghton, 1966.

Story of life on a Georgia plantation from the Civil War to the Reconstruction period. A Houghton Mifflin Literary Fellowship Award Novel.
SH

150. Westheimer, David. My Sweet Charlie. Doubleday, 1965.

When Marlene Chambers, a seventeen-year-old Southern white girl is made to leave home by her father when he finds she is pregnant. She hitchhikes until she finds a summer cottage, breaks in and makes it her "home." Into her peace and security in this cottage near the Gulf of Mexico comes a young Northern Negro

lawyer fleeing from the law because he has killed a white man after a protest march. Their hate for each other eventually changes to understanding.
SH

151. Wheeler, Keith. Peaceable Lane. Simon & Shuster, 1960.

A novel about a Negro's decision to move into an exclusive New York suburb.
SH

Poetry.

152. Bontemps, Arna (ed.). American Negro Poetry. Hill & Wang, 1963.

An anthology that includes the works of fifty-six poets during the last seventy years.
JH-SH

153. ________________. Golden Slippers: An Anthology of Negro Poetry. Harper, 1941.

A young people's collection of poetry by Negroes by brief biographical sketches of the poets.
El.

154. ________________. See Hughes, Langston. 161.

155. Brooks, Gwendolyn. Selected Poems. Harper, 1963.

Selections from her earlier poems in addition to some new ones -- mostly about Negro life.
JH-SH

156. Cullen, Countee. On These I Stand: An Anthology of the Best Poems. Harper, 1947.

A collection of poems which the author considers representative of his best work. These poems, mostly unfamiliar to students of American literature and almost totally excluded from school anthologies, will be a revelation of the beauty and literary accomplishment frequently found in the work of Negro poets.
SH

157. Dunbar, Paul L. Complete Poems. Dodd, 1940.

The dialect in which some of the poems are written may pose some problems.
JH-SH

158. Hughes, Langston. The Dream Keeper. Knopf, 1932.

A collection of poetry selected expressly for young people. The poetic concepts and reading level will make this reference more

appealing to the mature elementary reader.
El.-JH

159. Hughes, Langston. New Negro Poets, USA. Indiana, 1964.

A collection of poetry by thirty-seven Negro poets -- poems of protest, love, death, humor, description and prejudice.
JH-SH

160. ______________ and Bontemps, Arna (eds.) The Poetry of the Negro, 1746-1949. Doubleday, 1951.

While not all of this anthology is the work of Negro American poets, the first section, "Negro Poets of the U.S.A.," contains a representative collection (208 pp.) of well-known and lesser known poets of this period.
JH-SH

161. ______________. Selected Poems. Knopf, 1959.

A representative sampling of the poems -- humorous, moving, honest -- by a major American poet.
JH-SH

162. Johnson, James Weldon (ed.) American Negro Poetry: An Anthology. rev. ed. Harcourt, 1934.

Biographical sketches precede selection of poems by Negro Americans, from Paul Laurence Dunbar to Langston Hughes. Works by many lesser known poets are also included. The anthology is equally famous for its introductory essay on "The Creative Genius of the Negro." All junior and senior high American literature.
JH-SH

163. ______________. God's Trombones. Viking, 1927.

Eloquent and dramatic sermons in poetry. Included is the well-known "Creation."
El.-JH-SH

164. Swift, Hildegard H. North Star Shining. Morrow, 1947.

A brief history of Negro Americans written in free verse and movingly illustrated with lithographs by Lynd Ward. Crispus Attucks, Harriet Tubman, Frederick Douglass, Joe Louis and soldiers of World War II are included. An older title that is too good to miss. Excellent read-loud material as well as independent reading.
EL.-JH-SH

165. Tolson, Melvin B. Harlem Gallery. Twayne, 1965.

Tolson's theme in this long poem is the quandary of Negroes

in American society today. The introduction is by Karl Shapiro. An excellent source for readers of experimental verse.
SH

Humor and Satire.

166. Hughes, Langston. Simple's Uncle Sam. Hill & Wang, 1965.

Forty-six stories about Hughes' famous character, Jesse B. Simple, who talks on current affairs.
SH

167. ______________. Book of Negro Humor. Dodd, 1965.

In this delightful collection of Negro humor, the author has drawn together some classic examples of folk humor as well as lesser known but equally humorous examples by individual writers. Divided into fourteen sections from "Cool Comics -- Contemporary Comedy" to "Segregated Integration -- Our Day and Times," the volume includes items by writers such as Zora Neale Hurston, Alston Anderson, James Baldwin, Booker T. Washington, Pigmeat Markham, Cassius Clay, Paul Laurence Dunbar and many others. Literature and speech teachers can find a wealth of material here for readers of all ages and ability.
SH

RELIGION

168. Frazier, E. Franklin. Negro Church in America. Schocken, 1964.

"Published as a tribute to the memory of Professor Frazier, this is an enlargement of a lecture he gave at the University of Liverpool in 1953." Evolution of the Negro church from its beginning to the present. Recommended for the advanced student.
SH

169. Lincoln, C. Eric. The Black Muslims in America. Beacon, 1961.

As a result of attending meetings and interviewing Muslim leaders, the author gives a sociological analysis of the Nation of Islam movement.
SH

170. Lomax, Louis E. When the Word is Given. New Am.Lib. 1963.

Popularly written story based on interviews and newspaper articles about the Black Muslims.
SH

171. Washington, Joseph R. Black Religion: The Negro and Christianity in the United States. Beacon, 1964.

White protestant denominational bodies have a positive contribution to make. As for Negroes, it is time for them to close their segregated houses of worship and enter the mainstream of Christian life. Christian leaders must look at their attitudes toward Negroes.
SH

172. Yates, Elizabeth. Howard Thurman: Portrait of a Practical Dreamer. Day, 1964.

The biography of a leading Negro clergyman who rose from humble beginnings in Florida to become Dean of the Chapel at Boston University.
JH-SH

SCIENCE

173. Angell, Pauline. To the Top of the World: The Story of Peary and Henson. Rand, 1964.

A combined biography of two men who were dependent on each other for the accomplishment of their life work -- Robert E. Peary and Matthew Henson. The book covers the years from 1856, when Peary was born, to 1955, when Henson died, and includes a detailed account of their Arctic explorations. Controversy has long accompanied discussion of the role played by Henson, a Negro, and the author has drawn upon authentic records to establish the importance of each man's contribution to the discovery of the North Pole.
See also Miller, Floyd, Ahdoolo! 179.
JH-SH

174. Bontemps, Arna. George Washington Carver. Grosset, 1954.

A moving portrait and unsentimental biography of a great scientist, this book should prove valuable for independent reading as well as for character building and development of an understanding of minority groups.
El.4-6

175. Elliott, Lawrence. George Washington Carver: The Man Who Overcame. Prentice-Hall, 1966.

Written with genuine enthusiasm for the subject, this biography of Dr. Carver is a refreshing retelling of the story of his life. Although the book contains little that is new, it may appeal to pupils who have little interest in reading or have reading difficulty.
El.-JH

176. Graham, Shirley. Your Most Humble Servant: The Story of Benjamin Banneker. Messner, 1949.

Inventor, astronomer, assistant to L'Enfant in the planning of the City of Washington, D.C.
JH-SH

177. Holt, Rackham. George Washington Carver: An American Biography. Doubleday, 1942.

A definitive treatment of the Negro teacher whose genius for extracting the secrets of nature to create useful products made him perhaps the most famous Negro of his time. Beginning with his early struggle as an orphan, the book traces his education, his call to teach at Tuskegee Institute with Booker T. Washington and the many researches with peanuts and sweet potatoes that were to bring him worldwide fame and introduce new crops and industries to the South.
JH-SH

178. Means, Florence C. Carver's George. Houghton, 1952.

A biography of George Washington Carver, which gives the full story of the life he lived -- a life of humility, integrity, and goodwill.
El.5-7 - JH

179. Miller, Floyd. Ahdoolo! Dutton, 1963.

A biography of Matthew Henson, who accompanied Admiral Robert E. Peary on his trip to the North Pole and was the first Negro to reach the North Pole.
JH-SH

180. Ripley, Sheldon N. Matthew Henson: Arctic Hero. Houghton, 1966.

A biography of the man who accompanied and assisted Peary in the Arctic Exploration. The book covers much of Henson's early life and ends at the time of his death. The story stresses Man's determination to succeed by the merits of his own abilities and by dedicated service. For slower readers.
El.

181. Sterne, Emma G. Blood Brothers: Four Men of Science. Knopf, 1959.

Four men famous for work in blood and heart research are treated in this collective biography. One of the four is Dr. Charles Drew, whose research in the use of blood plasma won him recognition and the gratitude of many people. The other three men included in the book are Karl Landsteniner, Malphigi and Harvey. Easy supplementary reading.
El. 4-7

182. Stevenson, Augusta. George Carver: Boy Scientist. Bobbs, 1944.

A biography in story form, dealing mainly with the early years of

the great Negro scientist.
El.4-6

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Civil Rights.

183. Belfarge, Sally. Freedom Summer. Viking, 1965.

A young white girl tells of her experiences as a SNCC worker with the Summer Project in Greenwood, Mississippi.
JH-SH

184. Bennett, Lerone. What Manner of Man? Pocket Books, n.d.

A biography of Civil Rights leader, Martin Luther King, Jr.
JH-SH

185. Berman, Daniel M. A Bill Becomes A Law: The Civil Rights Act of 1960.

A document about basic freedom.
JH-SH

186. Blair, Lewis H. A Southern Prophecy. edited by C. Vann Woodward. Little, 1964.

A recent edition of a book written one hundred years ago by a native-born Southerner who argued for Negro equality as the only means by which the South could compete with other regions of the nation. Although he later repudiated his own arguments, the author's position could serve as an area for a discussion of Civil Rights for all citizens. Senior high school readers.
SH

187. Boyle, Sarah Patton. Desegregated Heart: A Virginian's Stand in Time of Transition. Morrow, 1962.

A personal narrative by a white woman of aristocratic background from Virginia who took up the cause of desegregation in her community and thereby became a controversial figure.
SH

188. Breetveld, Jim. Getting to Know the Human Rights Commission. Coward, 1961.

Brief, illustrated history of the United Nations Commission for Human Rights, which describes its functions in story form and includes the full text of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Important to the history of Negroes as it represents the concensus of a majority of the members of the United Nations.
JH

189. Brink, William and Harris, Louis. The Negro Revolution in America. Simon & Shuster, 1964.

The subtitle -- "What Negroes want; why and how they are fighting; whom they support; what whites think of them and their demands; based on a nationwide survey by Newsweek magazine" explains this opinion survey. About 12,000 whites and Negroes from both the North and South were questioned. Included are statistics, tables, list of leading Negroes who were interviewed and an index to Negro personages and organizations.
SH

190. Broderick, Francis L. W. E. B. DuBois: Negro Leader in a Time of Crisis. Stanford, 1959.

A study of the famous and controversial Negro leader. Long regarded as the intellectual hero of Negro life, Dr. DuBois and his influence are traced from the roots of his thinking before 1900 to the changes in his thinking necessitated by the changes taking place in the world. Able and mature high school seniors could use this as supplementary material for discussions of America in the twentieth century as well as for American history since the Civil War.
SH

191. Clayton, Edward. Martin Luther King: The Peaceful Warrior. Prentice-Hall, 1964.

Short, romantic account of the Negro leader who believes in the "peaceful revolution."
El.-JH

192. ________________ (ed.). The SCLC Story. The Southern Christian Leadership Conference (Atlanta), 1964.

A word and picture story of the organization in which Martin Luther King, Jr. works.
JH-SH

193. Clemons, Lulamae and others. The American Negro. McGraw, 1965.

This is the first title in the publisher's series, "Americans All," which treats the various ethnic and racial minorities in the United States. Published in paperback, the book (perhaps booklet is a better word) is a rather general survey of Negroes in this country and some of the landmarks in their struggle for equality. A wealth of information and excellent photographs are included. Could be used in sets for maximum classroom use in junior and senior high.
JH-SH

194. Daniel, Bradford (ed.). Black, White, and Gray: 21 Points of View on the Race Question. Sneed, 1964.

Governors Faubus and Connally, Martin Luther King, Jr., Harry Golden and James Baldwin are among a varied group of contributors who present their ideas on the race question in the United States.
SH

195. Dorman, Michael. We Shall Overcome. Dell, 1964.

A trained and responsible journalist presents eye-witness accounts of the chief events in the battle for civil rights in the South in 1962 and 1963. The riots at Birmingham, Jackson and the University of Mississippi are covered. The volume also includes: an interview with Attorney-General Kennedy, the death of "Freedom Walker" William Moore, the peaceful entrance of a Negro student into a previous all-white college in South Carolina, the murder of Medgar Evers and the subsequent trials of his alleged killer, and the role of President Kennedy in the Civil Rights movement. The author's opinions are based on factual observations and his background information is accurate. Recommended for advanced students who wish to understand the complexities of these events. No index.
SH

196. Farmer, James. Freedom -- When? Random, 1966.

A founder of the Congress of Racial Equality and its national director until 1966, gives a picture of the roles the various civil rights organizations play in the fight for freedom -- with emphasis on the work of CORE.
SH

197. Friedman, Leon (ed.). Southern Justice. Pantheon, 1965.

Nineteen lawyers relate "how the law operates in regards to civil rights in the South...."
SH

198. Golden, Harry. Mr. Kennedy and the Negroes. World Pub., 1964.

Mr. Golden calls Mr. Kennedy the second Emancipator President as he was the only president after Mr. Lincoln "to declare publicly that racial segregation and discrimination are morally indefensible." In anecdotal style, the author gives a picture of the search by Negroes for equal opportunity.
JH-SH

199. Goldman, Peter. Civil Rights: Challenge of the Fourteenth Amendment. Coward, 1965.

This is a condensed selection of incidents, connected only by chronology, showing how difficult it is for a nation to live up to its good intentions. Photographs, maps, charts, the music and words to "We Shall Overcome," bibliography, and index are

included. Senior high school government and history classes and junior high classes studying current events will find this helpful. Could also serve as an introduction to a serious study of the constitutional amendments resulting from the Civil War.
JH-SH

200. Gregg, Charles. See Killian, Lewis M. 209

201. Handlin, Oscar. Firebell in the Night. Little, 1964.

The author examines the developments in civil rights during the last ten years and suggests results if Americans should fail to heed the firebell's call for racial equality.
SH

202. Harris, Louis. See Brink, William. 189.

203. Hedgeman, Anna Arnold. The Trumpet Sounds: A Memoir of Negro Leadership. Holt, 1964.

A Negro leader tells of her experiences with segregation and her part in the fight for the rights of Negroes from 1922 until the March on Washington in 1963.
SH

204. Hentoff, Nat. The New Equality. Viking, 1964.

A commentary by the well-known jazz writer on Negro-white relations. He analyzes the widening differences between the "moderate" and the Negro "activist" and points up the importance of the federal government in using its powers to aid in the war on poverty and for better education and employment.
SH

205. Holt, Len. Summer That Didn't End. Morrow, 1965.

Descriptions of events in Mississippi in the summer of 1964 written while the author was engaged actively in the Civil rights movement. Contains analysis and criticism of the parts played by various organizations and agencies in the movement. Appendices list documents supporting the author's views. For senior high school, American history and American government classes. Average reading ability.
SH

206. Hughes, Langston. Fight for Freedom: The Story of the NAACP. Norton, 1962.

A distinguished Negro's friendly account of the history of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People includes legal victories as well as sketches of some of the leaders who have helped the movement along.
SH

207. Huie, William B. Three Lives for Mississippi. Trident, 1965.

A Southern writer gives the nearest answer we are likely to have to the disappearance of the three civil rights workers, Goodman, Chaney and Schwerner. A compelling book about Negro-white relations in America.
SH

208. Ianniello, Lynne (ed.). Milestones Along the March: Twelve Historic Civil Rights Documents -- from World War II to Selma. Praeger, 1966.

These documents begin with President Roosevelt's orders establishing the wartime F.E.P.C. and ends with President Johnson's "We Shall Overcome" speech to Congress, March, 1965. These documents, useful in themselves, point up the distance between words and deeds. For the advanced student.
SH

209. Killian, Lewis M. and Gregg, Charles. Racial Crisis in America: Leadership in Conflict. Prentice-Hall, 1964.

The thesis of the book is that although token advances have been made, the real causes underlying inequality still exist. Points up the need for new approaches.
SH

210. King, Martin Luther, Jr. Stride Toward Freedom. Harper, 1958.

An account of the boycott of the Montgomery, Alabama, Jim crow bus lines by Negroes.
SH

211. ________________. Why We Can't Wait. Harper, 1964.

In this eloquent description of the Birmingham demonstration and the March on Washington, the author strikes out against racial discrimination and gradualism.
SH

212. Kunstler, William M. Deep in My Heart. Morrow, 1966.

A civil rights lawyer who has represented the causes of Martin Luther King, Jr., Dick Gregory and others, gives his viewpoints on the "revolution."
SH

213. Lewis, Anthony and the New York Times. Portrait of a Decade: The Second American Revolution. Random, 1964.

A reporter for the New York Times provides valuable information on the civil rights struggle. The author supplements his first-hand account with articles, quotations, and news stories from the

Times. The material covers the decade from the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the schools in 1954 to the Johnson-Goldwater presidential contest in 1964, and from appeals to law and conscience to the rioting in Northern streets. Some of the same material is covered in the Dorman book, We Shall Overcome. However, this book covers a decade and skims over much that is detailed in the Dorman book. Both books could be used together; they supplement each other. There is an index. Recommended for use in advanced American history and contemporary American problems.
SH

214. Lincoln, C. Eric. My Face is Black. Beacon, 1964.

A Methodist minister and teacher relates the historical development of the Negro protest and points up black nationalism as a symbol of the new mood among some Negro Americans.
SH

215. Lubell, Samuel. White and Black: Test of a Nation. Harper, 1964.

A political reporter and analysist reviews America's handling of the racial conflict during the one hundred years since Emancipation. He believes that we have allowed the shape of race relations to be formed at two pressure points: where the white men resist least and where Negroes push hardest. These are not adequate methods: goals should be made clear and a concerted effort should be made to achieve these goals.
SH

216. McCone, John. Violence in the City -- An End or a Beginning?

A 101-page report by the Governor's Commission on the Los Angeles Riots (commonly called the McCone Report after the Chairman of the Commission) this report attempts to cover all the possible causes of the Watts riots of 1964, to pinpoint responsibility, and to suggest possible solutions. A wide variety of uses could be made of this material: discussion and debate, classes in political science,economics, history, family relations, contemporary American problems.
Order from Jeffries Banknote Company
P.O.Box 188
Los Angeles, California 90053.
SH

217. Meier, August. Negro Thought in America, 1880-1915. U. of Michigan, 1966.

A description of the changing position of Negroes in American society from Reconstruction to World War I -- a critical period in which they gained their rights then lost them again. An analysis of the philosophies of Negro leaders such as Booker T.

Washington, Frederick Douglass and W. E. B. DuBois. Recommended for the advanced student.
SH

218. Mendelson, Wallace. Discrimination. Prentice-Hall, 1962.

Summary of the reports of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights regarding voting, education, employment, housing and justice.
SH

219. Meredith, James. Three Years in Mississippi. Indiana, 1966.

The author tells of his days at an all-Negro college in Jackson, Mississippi, and explains his role at "Ole Miss." This is the story of a man with a mission.
SH

220. Miers, Earl. Freedom. Grosset, 1965.

Documentary photographs, engravings, paintings, and the text describes the struggle for American freedoms. Three of the struggles are related to the rights of Negroes.
El.-JH

221. Miller, Loren. The Petitioners: Story of the Supreme Court of the United States and the Negro. Pantheon, 1966.

A well-written history of the U.S. Supreme Court and its decisions relating to Negroes and their rights both as slaves and freedmen between 1789 and 1965. The author, now a judge of the Los Angeles City Courts, is also a nationally known figure in the field of constitutional law, having represented many clients before the Supreme Court in cases involving housing, civil rights. A useful resource book for classes in American history and government.
SH

222. Mitchell, Glenford E. and Peace, William (eds.). Angry Black South. Citadel. 1961.

Southern Negroes write about the present.
SH

223. Morgan, Charles. Time to Speak. Harper, 1964.

After the episode of the church-burning in Birmingham, Alabama, a young white Southern lawyer denounces the apathy and brutality of some of his fellow Alabamans.
SH

224. New York Times. See Lewis, Anthony. 213.

225. Parsons, Talcott (ed.). The Negro American. Houghton, 1966.

Under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, civil rights leaders in the field of history, economics, psychology and sociology have written thirty essays on racial problems and their effect on American democracy.
SH

226. Patterson, Lillie. Frederick Douglass: Freedom Fighter. Garrard, 1965.

Similar in format and presentation to other volumes in the "Discovery" Book Series, this simple biography includes brief facts about the life of Frederick Douglass. It covers his years of slavery, his escape, his activities as a spokesman for Negroes, and his death in 1895. This would be especially useful as easy reading material on minority groups.
El.3-6

227. Peace, William. See Mitchell, Glenford E. 222.

228. Peck, James. Freedom Rider. Simon & Shuster, 1962.

A history of the Freedom Rides in 1947-1962 by one of the leading white participants. Firsthand accounts of jail-ins and sit-ins.
JH-SH

229. Proudfoot, M. Diary of a Sit-In. U. of N.C., 1962.

An account by one of the nonviolent sit-ins who helped to desegregate many of the Knoxville, Tennessee, lunch counters during June and July, 1960.
SH

230. Roche, John P. The Quest of the Dream. Macmillan, 1963.

Subtitled "The Development of Civil Rights and Human Relations in Modern America (since 1900)."
SH

231. Rose, Arnold M. (ed.) Assuring Freedom to the Free: A Century of Emancipation in the USA. Wayne, 1964.

Papers presented at Wayne State University during 1963 at the 100th Anniversary celebration of the Emancipation Proclamation. Topics of a general nature include jobs, housing, Black Muslims and the law. Useful for term papers on subjects of Negroes in a changing society. Indexed.
SH

232. Schechter, Betty. Peaceable Revolution. Houghton, 1963.

The story of three revolutions -- Henry Thoreau against conformity,

Mohandas Gandhi against an empire; and Negro Americans against inequality.
El.-JH-SH

233. Silberman, Charles E. Crisis in Black and White. Random, 1964.

The author makes a plea for restoring to Negroes the dignity, initiative and ambition of which their fellow Americans have traditionally deprived them. He points out that if all types of discrimination were to end tomorrow, the position of Negroes would remain unchanged because their deprivation since slavery has left too many of them unable to cope with the white man's world.
SH

234. Smith, Lillian E. Our Faces: Our Words. Norton, 1964.

Told in photographs of Negro and white faces, a story of the fight for freedom in the urban slums of the North and the small towns of the rural South.
JH-SH

235. Sterne, Emma G. I Have A Dream. Knopf, 1965.

Using as the title the words from Martin Luther King, Jr.'s dramatic speech at the March on Washington in 1963, the author has presented here a collective biography of nine contemporary civil rights leaders most of whose personal background is relatively unknown. Included are Marian Anderson, A. Phillip Randolph, Captain Hugh Mulzac, Thurgood Marshall, Rosa Lee Parks, Daisy Bates, James Farmer, Fred Shuttlesworth and John Lewis. All these men and women have acted as catalysts for some significant progress in civil rights and the author recreates many of these occasions in language appealing to young readers from junior high up. Highly recommended.
JH-SH

236. Sutherland, Elizabeth (ed.). Letters from Mississippi. McGraw, 1965.

In the summer of 1964, many white volunteers worked with Negroes in Mississippi. This is a collection of their letters written back home to families and friends.
SH

237. Weltner, Charles L. Southerner. Lippincott, 1966.

Written by a Southern congressman (Georgia), this book tells of the problems of the South and admits that Negroes are also Southerners, and, as such, should have the same rights as white men.
SH

238. Violence in the City - An End or a Beginning? see McCone, John. 216.

239. Von Hoffman, Nicholas. Mississippi Notebook. David White, 1964.

A firsthand report -- dispassion, but sympathetic -- of student involvement in civil rights activities during the eventful summer of 1964. One of the many books coming out of the "long, hot summer" it is an objective but sympathetic report of the activities of the students whose concern led them to this dangerous undertaking. High school students reading this and similar books may be led to ponder the meaning of courage and patriotism, as well as the meaning of fear.
SH

240. Westin, Alan F. (ed.). Freedom Now! The Civil Rights Struggle in America. Basic Books, 1964.

An anthology of fifty-one brief articles on "the moral dimensions of the civil rights struggle." A look at the management and methods of the struggle include a wide range of authorities. Among those included are Martin Luther King, Jr., James Peck and James Baldwin.
JH-SH

241. Year. Year's Pictorial History of the American Negro. Hammond, 1965.

Pictures, text and documents that show the history, economic, social and cultural conditions of Negroes in America with emphasis on the present civil rights movement.
JH-SH

242. Zinn, Howard. SNCC: The New Abolitionists. Beacon, 1964.

While a professor at Spelman College, Atlanta, Georgia, Zinn was advisor to the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. He gives an account here of the movement from its beginning in 1960. He believes the federal government has not used all of its legal powers to remedy and prevent racial injustice. Of especial value now with the current interest in Stokeley Carmichael and the "Black Power" slogan.
SH

Customs and Folklore.

243. Archie, Elsie. Let's Face It: A Guide to Good Grooming for Negro Girls. Lippincott, 1959.

Practical advice on good grooming, health and the use of leisure time.
JH-SH

244. Bontemps, Arna. See Hughes, Langston. 245.

245. Hughes, Langston and Bontemps, Arna (eds.). Book of Negro Folklore. Dodd, 1958.

An anthology of Negro folk materials -- songs, rhymes, games, spirituals, sermons, prayers, tales, street cries, and prose selections. Much of the material is in dialect and will be difficult to use, but the book is valuable for its inclusiveness and for the background information contained in the introduction to the various sections. Younger pupils may need teacher interpretation, but senior high readers should find the material useful.
SH

246. Keats, Ezra J. John Henry: American Legend. Pantheon, 1965.

Brown-skinned John Henry was born with a hammer in his hand. He could rub shoulders with Paul Bunyan. The sound of his mighty hammer continues to resound throughout a brilliant combination of collage and watercolors. Ezra Keats recreates the powerful hero of our tall tales. A stunning picture book for children of all ages. Highly recommended for all libraries. Should be a welcome addition to folklore collections.
El.4-8

247. Rollins, Charlemae H. Christmas Gif'. Follett, 1963.

Southern Negroes over the years have played the game of Christmas Gif', a simple exchange of greetings at Christmastime, the first one to call out the phrase being the receiver of a small gift. In this collection of stories, poems, favorite scriptures, the compiler has drawn upon traditional sources to provide an enjoyable look at the celebration of Christmas by Negroes. The material covers all age levels and reading ranges from easy to fairly difficult.
El.-JH-SH

248. Uggams, Leslie, with Marie Fenton. The Leslie Uggams Beauty Book. Prentice-Hall, 1966.

This book is exactly what its title suggests -- a book of beauty hints for teenage girls, covering care of hair, make-up, skin care, figure control, proper dress for all occasions and all the other rituals involved in good grooming and personality development. Young girls will find the pictures of Miss Uggams inspiring; homemaking department could use this book to draw a response from the overweight, the skinny and all in-between levels.
JH-SH

Education.

249. Anderson, Margaret. The Children of the South, Farrar, Straus, 1966.

A former teacher and guidance counselor notes the effects -- educationally, psychologically and socially -- that the Supreme Court decision of 1954 had on both Negro and white children.
SH

250. Ashmore, Harry S. The Negro and the Schools. U. of N.C., 1954.

A summary of the works by forty-five scholars on the condition of Negro schools in five communities in 1954, prior to the Supreme Court decision.
SH

251. Bates, Daisy. Long Shadow of Little Rock. McKay, 1962.

Personal account of a Negro leader and her part in the integration of a Little Rock school.
SH

252. Carruth, Ella K. She Wanted to Read: The Story of Mary McLeod Bethune. Abingdon, 1966.

Young Mary Bethune wanted to learn and share her learning with others. In this easy-to-read book, the author outlines the many activities of Mrs. Bethune, from the founding of Bethune-Cookman College to the great accomplishments in her later life. For less able readers in junior high.
JH

253. Lord, Walter. The Past That Would Not Die. Harper, 1965.

The story of cause and effect in enrolling James Meredith in the University of Mississippi.
SH

254. Muse, Benjamin. Ten Years to Prelude. Viking, 1964.

The impact made by the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954, on the unconstitutionality of segregated schools.
SH

255. Patterson, Lillie. Booker T. Washington: Leader of His People. Garrard, 1962.

The author, a graduate of Hampton Institute, is proud of its most distinguished graduate, Booker T. Washington, and tells his story simply and with dignity. It is the story of a man who shared his own hard earned education with other Negroes and worked with his friend George Washington Carver to bring knowledge and a better way of life to his people.
El.3-5

256. Silver, James W. Mississippi: The Closed Society. Harcourt, 1964.

A University of Mississippi professor during the rioting that preceded James Meredith's entry into "Ole Miss," discusses the "closed society" that made the riot inevitable.
SH

257. Sterne, Emma G. Mary McLeod Bethune. Knopf, 1957.

An inspiring story of the daughter of ex-slaves who rose from the depths of poverty to found a school, become an advisor to a president of the United States and bearer of the honorary title of First Lady of the Negro Race. This biography is inspirational; it can be used for an understanding of the struggle by Negroes for equality in American life. Other good biographies of Mrs. Bethune are the following:
Holt, Rackham. Mary McLeod Bethune.
Peare, C.O. Mary McLeod Bethune.
Peare, C.O. She Wanted to Read. (Elementary readers)
El.-JH

258. Stevenson, Augusta. Booker T. Washington: Ambitious Boy. Bobbs, n.d.

The author tells the story of the childhood years of the slave boy who became founder and leader of Tuskegee Institute.
El.4-6

259. Washington, Booker T. Up From Slavery. Doubleday, 1933.

An autobiography of the Negro educator who was born into slavery and who stressed the importance of economic rather than social advancement.
JH-SH

Politics.

260. Kugelmass, Alvin. Ralph Bunche: Fighter for Peace. Messner, 1962.

A biography of Dr. Ralph Bunche, the first Negro to win the Nobel Peace Prize for his mediation of the conflict between the Arabs and Israelis. Unfortunately, there appears to be no other full-length biography of Dr. Bunche which provides an in-depth study of so important a figure. For World History, especially the period since World War II. Easy reading for junior and senior high pupils.
JH-SH

261. Matthews, Donald R. Negroes and the New Southern Politics. Harcourt, 1966.

Analyses of what the vote has meant to Southern Negroes, why they

have not voted to their full potential, and a prediction of the future of the Negro vote.
SH

262. Morrow, E. Frederic. Black Man in the White House. Coward, 1963.

Diary of the first Negro to serve on a presidential staff in an executive capacity. The author gives his views on the Eisenhower Administration, the Republican Party and civil rights.
SH

263. Record, Wilson. The Negro and the Communist Party. U. of N.C., 1951 (paper).

Kremlin tactics and the rights of Negro Americans: a review of how the "Party" tries to use this dilemma.
SH

264. Record, Wilson. Race and Radicalism: The NAACP and the Communist Party in Conflict. Cornell, 1964.

An account of the ways in which the Communists have attempted unsuccessfully to gain a foothold in the NAACP.
SH

Race Relations.

265. Arkin, David. Black and White. Ritchie, 1966.

A song that is a story about going to school together. Words and drawings by David Arkin, music by Earl Robinson.

> "The ink is black, the page is white
> Together we learn to read and write"

In simple words as these, the author underlines the basic facts of brotherhood. The illustrations, strong drawings in black and white, underscore the theme of the book. A white alphabet on a black background, the white-haired justices of the Supreme Court in their black robes, etc. The book is intended for ages 7-11, but the idea presented will be important to older pupils as well.
JH

266. Ashley Montagu, M.F. Idea of a Race. U.of Nebraska, 1965.

Another plea by the author for rational thinking on the concept of race. The three lectures included in the book trace the history of the idea of racial differences, pose and refute racist arguments, and finally give scientific evidence to support the author's thesis. His concepts are presented logically and the language is understandable to the serious high school student. For contemporary American problems.
SH

267. Ashley Montagu, M.F. Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race. 4th rev.ed. World, 1964.

A popular, but thorough, treatment of the modern concept of race, including a full discussion of race as a far-reaching social problem. Classes in contemporary American problems or modern social issues would find this book very useful; it could be used for teacher background.
SH

268. Baruch, Dorothy. Glass House of Prejudice. Morrow, 1946.

The causes and effects of prejudice are presented by a competent author who also offers practical suggestions which could effect changes in behavior.

SH

269. Bowen, David. The Struggle Within: Race Relations in the United States. Norton, 1965.

An excellent introduction and general survey that presents facts surrounding the problems of race relations in this country from slavery to the present day.
SH

270. Boyle, Sarah Patton. For Human Beings Only. Seabury, 1964.

A superb guide for dealing with the labyrinth of feelings and emotions in Negro-white encounters.
SH

271. Broom, Leonard. Transformation of the Negro American. Harper, 1965.

A summary discussion of the way of life of Negroes with regard to nationalization, gradualism, education, business, and integration. The importance of self-improvement is stressed.
SH

272. Brown, Francis J. One America: The History, Contributions and Present Problems of our Racial and National Minorities. 3rd ed. Prentice-Hall, 1952.

Useful, basic compendium of information about America's foreign-born and native ethnic population.
SH

273. Clark, Kenneth B. Dark Ghetto: Dilemmas of Social Power. Harper, 1965.

A penetrating analysis of the Negro power structure, the psychology of the ghetto and the effectiveness and weaknesses of the

techniques which currently implement the struggle for civil rights. Classes in government and economics will find this a good source for discussion material on current problems facing the American people. For advanced students.
SH

274. Handlin, Oscar. Race and Nationality in American Life. Little, 1957.

An analysis of the origins and bases for racial bigotry in the United States, which attacks the myth of race and scrutinizes the emotional-psychological insecurities of Americans. For senior high students.
SH

275. Killens, John Oliver. Black Man's Burden. Trident, 1966.

Analysis of the image white men have created of Negroes -- the happy Negro slaves -- and challenges both Negro and white Americans to work to establish a truly equal society.
SH

276. King, Martin Luther, Jr. Strength to Love. Harper, 1963.

A collection of seventeen sermons written by the well known advocate of nonviolent action.
JH-SH

277. Lomax, Louis E. Negro Revolt. Harper, 1962.

A brief history of race relations from the American Revolution to the present. Points up differences of Negro militancy in the Urban League, CORE, SNCC, SCLC, NAACP and the Black Muslims.
JH-SH

278. Marrow, Alfred J. Changing Patterns of Prejudice. Chilton, 1962.

Detailed analysis of a pressing social problem by the former chairman of New York City's Commission on Intergroup Relations. For advanced senior high pupils.
SH

279. Mason, Philip. Common Sense About Race. (Common Sense Series). Mcmillan, 1961.

A British expert on race relations analyzes the causes and costs of prejudice, scientifically disputes the racial superiority myth and suggests actions for reducing racial tensions.
SH

280. Moraes, Frank. Importance of Being Black. Macmillan, 1964.

An East Indian writer discusses the current importance of black men in both Africa and other places in the world. For superior students and classes interested in international relations.
SH

281. Powdermaker, Hortense. Probing Our Prejudices: A Unit for High School Students. Harper, 1944.

A study of the nature, origin and effect of prejudice that provides some basic understanding. Some of the material may need updating by teachers for its effective use with senior high school pupils.
JH-SH

282. Sams, Jesse B. White Mother. McGraw, 1957.

Set in Florida, this is an inspiring narrative of two little Negro girls rescued from an impoverished, hopeless and loveless life by a compassionate white woman whom they come to love as their mother.
JH-SH

283. Showers, Paul. Your Skin and Mine. (Let's-Read-and-Find-Out Science Book). Crowell, 1965.

Some skins are yellow, some brown and some white, but, in spite of the difference in pigmentation, all skins are essentially alike. In a style similar to his Look at Your Eyes, the author discusses the appearance, the function and the care of the skin. Gay, humorous illustrations by Paul Galdone reinforce the text. Highly recommended for all libraries. A single little science book which can, incidentally, teach an important lesson in race relations.
K-El.

284. White, William Lindsay. Lost Boundaries. Harcourt, 1948.

The true story of a Negro family that was "passing" for white and its effects upon the eldest child when he discovered he was a Negro.
JH-SH

285. Young, Whitney M., Jr. To Be Equal. McGraw, 1964.

The Executive Director of the Urban League discusses the reasons for Negro demands and suggests extensive programs in the areas of employment, education, housing and health for all citizens -- Negroes and whites.
SH

Social Conditions and Situations.

286. Barth, Ernest A. See Northwood, L. K. 300.

287. Booker, Simeon. Black Man's America. Prentice-Hall, 1964.

A Negro reporter tells -- in journalistic style -- what it is like to be a Negro White House reporter during the Eisenhower and Nixon Administration.
SH

288. Cayton, Horace R. See Drake, St. Clair. 291.

289. Cohen, Jerry. Burn, Baby, Burn! Dutton, 1966.

A description of the Watts riots of August, 1965, by two reporters of the Los Angeles Times, that examines events leading up to the riots, the results and the outlook for the future.
SH

290. Davie, Maurice Rea. Negroes in American Society. McGraw, 1949.

A comprehensive textbook that takes in all aspects of Negroes in American life.
SH

291. Drake, St. Clair and Cayton, Horace R. Black Metropolis: A Study of Negro Life in a Northern City. Harper Torchbook, 2 vols. (paper), 1963.

A classic study which deals with Negroes in the city of Chicago.
SH

292. Essien-Udom, E. Black Nationalism: A Search for an Identity in America. U. of Chicago, 1963.

Nigerian-born Essien-Udom believes that the tragedy of Negro Americans is that they have rejected their origins. He discusses black nationalism in the United States, taking a sympathetic view of Black Muslims. Senior high school students.
SH

293. Frazier, E. Franklin. Black Bourgeoisie. Free Press, 1957.

An analysis of the life of upper-middle-class Negro Americans by an outstanding Negro sociologist. Originally considered by some to be an attack on Negroes in the upper economic brackets, many now accept it as an honest and objective appraisal of a group previously unstudied by sociologists. A challenging book for senior high students who will soon be emerging to seek their places in society. Excellent for contemporary American problems classes in economics.
SH

294. Ginzberg, Eli. The Negro Potential. Columbia, 1956.

A study that depicts the nation's economic loss by not using its full manpower and by ignoring the economic potential of Negroes.
SH

295. Griffin, James Howard. Black Life Me. Houghton, 1961.

A white reporter describes his experiences traveling in the Deep South while disguised as a Negro.
SH

296. Isaacs, Harold R. New World of Negro Americans. Day, 1963.

A collection of interviews with Negroes. which traces the impact of world affairs on Negro Americans.
SH

297. Malcolm X. Autobiography. Grove, 1965.

The story of Malcolm X as he dictated it to a journalist friend shortly before his assassination in February, 1964.
SH

298. Myrdal, Gunnar. An American Dilemma. Harper, 1944. (rev.1964)

A classic in the field of race relations by the noted Swedish social economist, points out the effect of inequality on every phase of the lives and personalities of Negroes.
SH

299. Norgren, Paul H. Toward Fair Employment. Columbia, 1964.

A general book that surveys the history of fair employment legislation to 1963. The author believes that state and federal laws could do much to bring about fair employment.
SH

300. Northwood, L.K. and Barth, Ernest A. Urban Desegregation: Negro Pioneers and Their White Neighbors. U. of Washington, 1966.

A study made from interviews obtained in fifteen instances of successful integration of Negro families into previously all-white neighborhoods in Seattle, Washington. Somewhat hopeful.
SH

301. Parks, Gordon. A Choice of Weapons. Harper, 1966.

An internationally known Life photographer, author and composer tells of his struggles during the 'Thirties and ' Forties to overcome the obstacles of poverty and a black skin. His story shows how a talented and determined Negro made dignity, hard work and love his weapons in the fight against discrimination.
SH

302. Redding, Jay Saunders. On Being Negro in America. Bobbs, n.d.

An analysis of the "Negro problem" by one who met it in church, college, and through his own son's experiences with other "American" boys.
SH

303. Robinson, James H. Road Without Turning. Farrar, Straus, 1950.

An autobiography of a Negro minister who tells of his struggle to rise from a Knoxville, Tennessee, slum to the ministry.
SH

304. Rose, Arnold. The Negro in America. Beacon, 1956.

A useful distillation of the important analyses, insights, and conclusions in Myrdal's monumental study, An American Dilemma. The paperback price makes it possible to have classroom sets for maximum class participation.
SH

305. Rosen, David H. See Rosen, Harry M. 307.

306. Rosen, Harry M. and Rosen, David H. But Not Next Door. Oblensky, 1962.

Dramatic account of the Deerfield, Illinois, (suburb of Chicago), case where interracial housing development was thwarted. Gives reaction of people in Deerfield when they learned prematurely that some of the housing units were to be sold to Negroes.
SH

307. Rowan, Carl. Go South To Sorrow. Rnadom, 1957.

A Negro journalist gives an account of a trip he made to the South in 1956 -- impressions and interviews with both whites and Negroes.
SH

308. Rutland, Eva. The Trouble With Being A Mama. Abingdon, 1964.

A Negro mother gives an account of the problems in raising a family of four children, and how they are met. She could be almost any mother.
JH-SH

309. Stringfellow, William. My People is the Enemy. Holt, 1964.

In this trenchant and compelling statement on problems in the ghettos, an Episcopalian layman and lawyer, who has lived and worked in Harlem, challenges Christians and the ethics which control their acts. The economic and sociological meaning of the

ghettos is examined in detail and could be used as the basis for discussion and debate in areas where there is no undue concern regarding the separation of religion and state.
SH

310. Tussman, Joseph (ed.). The Supreme Court on Racial Discrimination. Oxford U.P., 1963. (paper).

Comments and excerpts from leading Supreme Court decisions that deal with segregation in education and traveling and eating places and with discrimination in jobs, housing, jury duty and voting.
JH-SH

311. Williams, John H. This Is My Country, Too. New Am.Lib., 1965.

A Negro writer tours the United States after the passage of the Public Accommodation Law. This book could be used as background material for discussions of law and order as well as of the social customs of the country.
SH

312. Woodward, C. Vann. The Strange Career of Jim Crow. rev.ed. Oxford U.P., 1966.

An historian has revised his book (1955) that describes the "on-again -- off-again" patterns of segregation of Negroes from slavery times to the present.

SPORTS

313. Bontemps, Arna. Famous Negro Athletes. Dodd, 1964.

A collection of biographies of popular Negro athletes -- showing the struggles of each to succeed. Among those listed are: Joe Louis, Satchel Paige, Jesse Owens, Wilt Chamberlain and Althea Gibson.
JH-SH

314. Brown, James N. and Cope, Myron. Off My Chest. Doubleday, 1964.

A readable autobiography of the Cleveland Browns' famous fullback that emphasizes his achievement as an athlete.
JH-SH

315. Cope, Myron. See Brown, James N. 314.

316. Duckett, Alfred. See Robinson, Jackie. 319.

317. Gibson, Althea. I Always Wanted To Be Somebody. Harper, 1959.

Althea Gibson's story of her rise from the streets of Harlem to become famous as a great international tennis player.
JH-SH

318. Hirshberg, Al. Bill Russell of the Boston Celtics. Messner, 1963.

An inspirational story of the tall defensive wizard of the basketball courts.
El.-JH

319. Robinson, Jackie. Baseball Has Done It. Lippincott, 1964.

Frank Robinson, Hank Aaron, Jim Gilliam, Ernie Banks and other Negro baseball players tell what it is to be a baseball star and a Negro at the same time.
JH-SH

320. ______________ and Duckett, Alfred. Breakthrough to the Big League, The Story of Jackie Robinson. Harper, 1965.

An autobiography of the Negro who broke through the racial barriers in professional baseball. The book is easy to read, has many interesting photographs and will be enjoyed by pupils of a wide range with average or below reading ability.
El.5-7

321. Russell, W. F. Go Up For Glory. Coward, 1966.

Bill Russell, superstar basketball player, tells of his struggle to achieve success. It is the story of a Negro in America.
JH-SH

322. Shapiro, Milton J. The Hank Aaron Story. Messner, 1961.

A well presented account of the life of an outstanding baseball hero.
JH-SH

323. Tunnell, Emlem. Footsteps of a Giant. Doubleday, 1966.

From poverty in Garrett Hill, Pennsylvania, Tunnell relates his rise as a football and basketball star on the Toledo University and the Coast Guard teams and to become, finally, a coach and scout for the Giants. He tells of people who helped him along the way.
SH

324. Young, A.S. "Dr." Negro Firsts in Sports. Johnson Pub. (Chicago), 1963.

A popular history of Negroes in American sports from the early boxers in the 1800's to Althea Gibson, "the first Negro ever admitted to the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association Championships."
JH-SH

PICTURE BOOKS

325. Beim, Lorraine. Two Is A Team. Harcourt, 1945.

Considered almost a "standard" in intergroup relations, this is a picture story of two small boys, Negro and white, who find it more fun to work and play together. Easy vocabulary for primary grades.
El.1-4

326. Keats, Ezra J. The Snowy Day. Viking, 1962.

A little boy responds to the beauty of snow. These excellent illustrations of Negro characters won the 1963 Caldecott Medal.
K.El.1-2

327. ____________. Whistle for Willie. Viking, 1964.

The engaging little boy of The Snowy Day appears again in a new and equally satisfying picture story. The author uses the same theme of a child playing by himself with a complete lack of self-consciousness. The vivid color illustrations, accompanied by the briefest of texts, show Peter teaching himself to whistle for his dog, Willie. During his efforts, he runs, hides, pretends, wears his father's hat and plays with a shadow. And then, all at once, it happens! He whistles, and Willie comes!
K.El.1-2

328. Shackelford, Jane D. My Happy Days. Assoc.Publishers, 1944.

In photographs and simple text, the book describes daily experiences of a little Negro boy.
K.El.1-4

329. Sharpe, Stella Gentry. Tobe. U. of N.C., 1939.

The illustrations and text of this book describe the daily routine of a rural Negro family and of a little boy named Tobe.
K.El.1-3

REFERENCE BOOKS

330. Davis, John P. (ed.). American Negro Reference Book. Prentice-Hall, 1965.

A comprehensive reference work that surveys every phase of the life of Negroes in the United States.
JH-SH

331. Editors of Ebony. The Negro Handbook. Johnson Publishing (Chicago), 1966.

According to the publishers, the purpose of The Negro Handbook is to document "the present-day status of the Negro" and to provide a useful reference for schools, universities, libraries and private homes. In keeping with these objectives, the book includes sections on population, vital statistics, civil rights, crime, education, libraries, economy, government and politics, armed forces, sports, religion, the professions, farms and farming, creative arts, the press, Negro monuments, a biographical dictionary, obituaries and a directory of Negroes holding elective or appointive positions in state, municipal and county agencies and Negro organizations. Students will find a great deal of information here, but due to the narrative style of most articles, it will be necessary to use the index. Will be helpful in making reports and doing research on current questions about Negroes.
SH

332. Lawrence, Paul and Florence Randall, Takaku Endu, Esther McStay. Negro American Heritage. (Historical Editor, Arna Bontemps). Century Schoolbook Press, San Francisco, 1965.

Intended as a textbook in Negro history for junior high history classes needing supplementary material to the usual course in American history, this 136-page book fills a very important need. To make the textual material more useful, the authors have included an activity page at the end of each chapter. These activities include things to think and talk about, things to do, words to study, and books to read. Information about films and teacher materials is also included. There is a glossary and index and a generous display of photographs and drawings. Some school districts have adopted this title for use as classroom sets in addition to the regular text.
JH

333. Negro Heritage Library. Profiles of Negro Womanhood, Educational Heritage, Inc., 1964.

Of the sixty-two biographies of Negro women from 1619-1900 in this volume, some are fictionalized but four are biographies of women whose outstanding work came after 1900. The roll of honor contains brief biographical sketches and portraits of sixty twentieth century Negro women. While this work has some biographies that are difficult to find elsewhere, the important ones are obtainable from other sources. Illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. Additional material, if needed, for American history classes.
JH-SH

334. Negro Heritage Library. Negroes in Public Affairs and Government, Educational Heritage, Inc., 1966.

Brief, partial biographies of Negro men and women who have served or are serving in the United Nations, Congress, the Judiciary, the Diplomatic Corps and executive departments and agencies of the United States Government from Reconstruction days to the present are presented in this volume. Photographs, notes, bibliography, index are included. Although not fully documented, the information could be used as additional material for American history classes.
JH-SH

335. Sloan, Irvin J. The American Negro: A Chronology and Fact Book. Oceana, 1965.

This book records by date (1442) the bringing of the first African slaves to Lisbon, Portugal, and dates of significant events thereafter through the Selma, Alabama, March in 1965. Included are: (1) a selected bibliography on the Negro American; (2) a list of Negro colleges and universities by states; (3) a list of Negro organizations; (4) a list of Negro newspapers and periodicals by state; and (5) the First Civil Rights Act of 1866.
JH-SH

AUDIO-VISUAL

Films and Filmstrips.

336. Adventures in Negro History. Vol.I. Distributed by the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. Free.

Filmstrip (65 frames) includes many Negroes who were important in the development of America.
Recording accompanies filmstrip. (HRP-101, 1-12").
JH-SH Filmstrip

337. Adventures in Negro History. Vol.II. The Frederick Douglass Years, 1817-1895. Distributed by the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. Fred.

Recording accompanies filmstrip.
JH-SH Filmstrip

338. Epitaph for Jim Crow. Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.

Each film is 30 minutes in length and in black and white. A series of fine illustrated film-lectures on the dynamics of intergroup relations in the United States. Attention is given to the history and current situation of the Negro American. The historical, political, sociological and psychological forces which shape patterns of prejudice and discrimination are reviewed, and new advances in intergroup relations are discussed. Produced in cooperation with the National Educational Television Network and Harvard University, Dr. Thomas Pettigrew of the Harvard faculty

is the host narrator.
"Face to Face." Dr. Pettigrew explores the problems of bringing adverse groups together and the value of various kinds of contact in actually bettering intergroup relations.

"A Tale of Two Ladies." A review of the history of Negro protest against racial discrimination.

"The Newest New Negro." The meaning and value of the newest forms of direct-action protest against segregation are discussed with Whitney Young, Director of the National Urban League.

"Conformity and the Crutch." The psychology of bigotry and the differences between pathological bigotry and bigotry arising out of social conformity are discussed in the light of recent sociological research.
JH-SH Film

339. Face of the South. Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.
30 minutes: color. cleared for TV

Historical analysis of economic and social factors which have made the South what it is today. An illustrated lecture by George Mitchell, former Director of the Southern Regional Council.
SH Film

340. Felicia. Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.
12½ minutes: black and white: cleared for TV.

In this film the corrosive effects of prejudice are poignantly portrayed. Felicia tells her own story. She is a teenager, a junior in high school. She lives with her mother, an older brother and younger sister in a section of Los Angeles, California, named Watts. Felicia is a Negro. Her town, a prototype of all ghettos, is a slum. Many adults in her community are jobless. The majority of her classmates see no future for themselves because of their color. But Felicia has a goal -- education, and she wants to help make Watts a good place in which to live. Felicia speaks for all Negroes who have been living lives of deprivation and segregation. The film is simple and honest.
JH-SH Film

341. For White Christians Only. Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.
30 minutes: black and white: not cleared for TV. Rental only.

A kinescope of the NBC-National Educational Television program on housing discrimination against minorities -- specifically, Negroes and Jews. In addition to a round table discussion with three experts, Jackie Robinson describes his house-hunting experiences, and a Fairfield County, Connecticut, real estate broker shows how housing discrimination against Jews operates in his area.
SH Film

342. History of the Negro in America. Text-Film Division, McGraw-Hill Book Co. 16 mm. 3 films.

A History of the Negro Film Series traces the historical background of the struggle to fulfill the promise of American democracy -- the realization of freedom and equality for all. Using carefully selected graphic materials, photographs, and newsreel footage, this series accurately portrays the entire span of the vital role of Negroes in American history. These films will be a fresh and stimulating supplement to classes in American history.

"Out of Slavery, 1619-1860." This film traces the history of the promise of freedom and equality for all -- a promise kept by some, but misinterpreted and even broken by others. After a dramatic prologue -- the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence -- students examine some of the steps which led to the Civil War. They view slavery as it was practiced in ancient Greece and Rome, and civilization as it existed in West Africa on the eve of the slave trade. They witness the uprooting of millions of Negroes from Africa and their passage into bondage in the New World. And, most importantly, they experience the life of Negroes in the North and in the South as freemen and as slaves, as patriots during the American Revolution, and as participants in the abolotionist movement.

"Civil War and Reconstruction, 1861-1877." This film dramatizes two critical periods of history which have had a profound effect upon the development of American life. Students begin to understand why political conflict over slavery was the root cause of the Civil War, what Negroes did to help win their own freedom in that war, why Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation, and the problem of reconstructing the nation when the war was over. Viewers witness the brief but exciting period of reform -- the reconstruction that followed the war. Not only will this film stimulate students to trace the causes and effects of this period, but it will also show them how the Emancipation Proclamation, and the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments sought to protect and preserve the newly-won freedom of Negroes.

"Freedom Movement, 1877-Today." In this film, the students see Negroes abandoned by the North, shut out of political life in the South, still suffering under jim crowism, forced into a sharecropper-tenant farm life or penned up in the black ghethos of the big cities. They begin to understand the complex chain of events which fostered these developments and to see how they might have been prevented. They can sense the fresh and invigorating spirit of the cultural renaissance of the New Negro of the 1920's. Finally, they see why the period since 1950 has kindled renewed support for an active civil rights program.
JH-SH
Film.

343. Leading American Negroes. Visual Society of Education, Chicago, Illinois.

Each filmstrip portrays the life of an outstanding man or woman whose contribution to American life is a part of our national heritage. Popular with both young people and adults, the filmstrips average 14 minutes each,running time. The people included in the set are:

Mary McLeod Bethune (48 frames)) with 2 guides, 1 record
George Washington Carver (45 frames)) $15.00

Benjamin Banneker (44 frames)) with 2 guides, 1 record
Robert Smalls (43 frames)) $15.00

Frederick Douglass (45 frames)) with 2 guides, 1 record
Harriet Tubman (45 frames)) $15.00

JH-SH Filmstrip

344. New Horizons in Vocations. Dibie-Dash Productions (4949 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 217, Hollywood, California 90027).
20 minutes: 16mm: sound - $200. Color.

Three youths investigate occupations that require less than a college education as qualifications. The film offers four vignettes on the lives and vocations of people from several ethnic groups, then visits nine other persons in their job environment; it points out the importance of choosing an occupation intelligently. Similar to They Beat the Odds by the same producer, the technical production is excellent and the film should make a strong impression on minority group youths planning their future.

JH-SH Film

345. They Beat the Odds. Dibie-Dash Productions (4949 Hollywood Blvd., Suite 217, Hollywood, California 90027).
22 minutes: 16 mm: sound - $220. Color.

A Negro boy considers dropping out of school. In a conference with his counselor he admits his feeling that Negroes have too many odds against them, but his mind is changed as the counselor tells him of several Negroes who have become successful in widely varied fields, such as fashion design, education, business, egg production, space, chemistry etc. The quality of photography and sound is excellent, and the color adds greatly to the impact. Excellent for guidance as well as general information on current job status of Negroes.

SH Film

Phono Records.

346. Adventures in Negro History, Vol. I. Distributed by Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.

Record HRP-101, L.P., accompanying filmstrip. See 336.

347. Adventures in Negro History, Vol.II. The Frederick Douglass Years,

1817-1895. Distributed by Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co.

Record accompanying filmstrip. See 337.

348. Benet, Stephen Vincent. John Brown's Body. Anti-Defamation League of B'Nai B'Rith.
43 minutes: L.P.

Richard Boone and Douglas Campbell are the narrators with accompaniment by the CBS Orchestra.
JH-SH

349. Berkert, Carl. Selma Freedom Songs. Folkways FH 5594

Descriptive notes of the Selma March in 1965 and texts of the songs sung during the march.
JH-SH

350. Bontemps, Arna. An Anthology of Negro Poets in the U.S.A. - 200 Years. Folkways FP 91-2. 1-12":

JH-SH

351. _____________. Negro Poetry for Young People. Folkways FC 7114.

Readings of poetry by Paul Laurence Dunbar, Beatrice Murphy, Claude McKay and Helen Johnson.
JH-SH

352. Brown, Sterling and Hughes, Langston. Sterling Brown and Langston Hughes Read Their Poems. Folkways EP 90.

Literature Series, Folkways Records and Service Corporation, New York, N.Y.
JH-SH

353. Dawson, William Levi. Negro Folk Symphony. Decca DL 10077.

A symphonic work based on folk themes by William Dawson. The orchestra is conducted by Leopold Stokowski.
JH-SH

354. Davis, Ossie. The Autobiography of Frederick Douglass. Folkways FH 5522.

Ossie Davis, the noted Negro actor, presents with fire and imagination the life story of the famous Negro abolitionist and ex-slave. Students will be inspired and challenged by the remarkable achievements of this famous man. The record will be useful in American history classes covering the period from the 1830's to almost the turn of the century.
JH-SH

355. Duberman, Martin B. In White America. Columbia Mono.KOL-6030.

Gives the history of Negroes in the United States.
JH-SH

356. DuBois, W. E. B. Interviewed by Moses Asch. Folkways FH 5511

A recorded autobiography that tells the story of the NAACP, the Crisis Magazine, Africa, the Negro and young people.
JH-SH

357. Graham, Gordon and Williams, Hughes. Great Moments in Negro History, Vol.I. AG 303.

Allen-Gray Productions, P.O.Box 19717, Los Angeles, California 90019.
JH-SH

358. Hughes, Langston. The Dream Keeper and Other Poems. Folkways FP 104.

Children's poems of Langston Hughes. A text is included with the record.
JH-SH

359. ______________. First Album of Jazz for Children. Folkways FP 712.

Begins with music in Africa and progresses to New Orleans jazz and its later development. Included is the music of Jelly Roll Morton, Bunk Johnson, Duke Ellington and Ma Rainey.
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360. ______________. The Glory of Negro History. Folkways FC-7752.

Written and narrated by Langston Hughes. Negroes in America from earliest times to the present.
El.-JH-SH

361. ____________ _____. See Brown, Sterling. 352.

362. Kennedy, John F. John F. Kennedy and the Negro. Johnson Publishing Co. XCTV-96558.

Civil rights statements from Kennedy's great speeches.
JH-SH

363. Larue, Michael. American Negro Songs from Slavery Times. Folkways 5252.

Michael Larue sings slave songs accompanied by guitar. A booklet of informative notes by John Hope Franklin with words of each song is included.
JH-SH

364. Ledbetter, Huddie. *Negro Folk Songs for Young People*. Folkways FD 7533

The noted folk singer sings and narrates "John Henry," "Good Morning," "Blues,""Rock Island Line," "We're In the Same Boat," and four spirituals.
JH-SH

365. Montgomery Gospel Trio and the Nashville Quartet. *We Shall Overcome*. Folkways FH 5591.

Songs of the Freedom Riders and the Sit-Ins. Spirituals, gospels, and new songs performed by student groups and folk singers. Booklet of song texts included.
JH-SH

366. Nashville Quartet. See Montgomery Gospel Trio. 365.

367. O'Neal, Frederick and Simms, Hilda. *Great Negro Americans, Vol.I. Sands*. Distributed by World Specialties, (140 W.31st St., New York, N.Y.

EL.-JH-SH

368. Simms,Hilda. See O'Neal, Frederick. 367.

369. Washington, Dorothy. *The Negro Woman*. Folkways FH 5523.

Quotations from the speeches or writings of seven Negro women, beginning with a poem by Phyllis Wheatley and including selections from Sojourner Truth, Harriet Tubman, Frances Ellen Watkins Harper, Ida B. Wells Barnett, Mary Church Terrell and Mary McLeod Bethune. A long bibliography is included. The people included on this record span the periods of colonization of the United States to the 1950's, when Mrs. Bethune died. This material could be easily integrated into every period of history to point up the presence of Negroes in the development of America. SH

370. Williams, Hughes. See Graham, Gordon. See 357.

Pictures.

371. Afro-American Publishing Company, Inc. *Negroes in our History. (765 East Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60653).*

24 display prints of great Negroes past and present. A visual education companion to the book of the same name.
JH-SH

372. Association for the Study of Negro Life and History. *Outstanding Negroes*. (Washington, D.C.)

Pictures in assorted sizes and prices. Also lesson plans and other classroom aids.
El.-JH-SH

373. Cultural Exchange Center. Prints by American Negro Artists.

Prints by contemporary Negro artists reproduced in this book focus attention upon the work of highly creative young artists. The text in the book consists only of the foreword and introduction. There is a list of artists.
JH-SH

374. Johnson PublishingCompany. Assorted Pictures of Outstanding Negroes. (Chicago, Illinois.)

Children at play, high school students at work, etc.
El.-JH-SH

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